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THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LORD SACKVILLE'S LETTER.

Rumoured Demand for the Minister's Recall.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The New York Herald today published a despatch from Washington, stating that President Cleveland has instructed Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister in London, to intimate to Lord Salisbury without delay that a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States would be promoted by a change of head at the British Legation at Washington.

KING MILAN'S PROCLAMATION.

BELOGRADE, October 26.—The proclamation addressed by King Milan to-day to the Serbian nation calls upon the people to combine to erect a fitting memorial to the Crown of the Serbian people in the year 1889, the great anniversary of the battle of Kosovo in 1389, by the foundation of a new constitution, thus preparing that solid and unshakable foundation on which the state and national life of the Serbian State may prosper uninterruptedly, and which will safeguard the future of the free and independent Serbian people for all time. For this purpose the King orders the general elections to take place on December 2nd, and summons the great national Skupstchina to meet at Belgrade on December 13.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY DISPUTE.

TORONTO, October 26.—Despatches from Winnipeg state that the Manitobans, under cover of darkness, succeeded in making a crossing for the Red River Railway over the Canadian Pacific line at Hendinly, ten miles down the line. When Superintendent Whyte discovered what had been done he sent a large force to tear up the crossing, which was successfully accomplished, after a sharp tussle with the tracklayers, who were out-numbered. Nobody was injured, but the Manitobans are greatly exasperated. Indignation meetings are being held throughout the province, at which resolutions are being passed pledging physical support to the local Government.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ACCOUNTS.

The Globe understands from a Dublin correspondent that the books and papers relating to the accounts of the National League, with regard to the production of which Sir James Hannen intimated that the powers of the commission might have to be exercised have now been surrendered for the inspection of the court. The cases containing the books and papers in question, some two tons in weight, arrived in London by the London and North-Western Railway on Saturday morning.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the 27th, the adjourned trial of the record in the case of Parnell v. the Times took place before Lord Kinnear. Mr. Balfour, Q.C., and Mr. Strachan appeared for the pursuer; and Mr. Mackintosh, the Dean of Faculty, and Mr. Graham Murray for the defenders. After some discussion on the relevancy of jurisdiction, Lord Kinnear closed the record and sent the case to the procedure roll.

COLLISION AT SEA—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Para, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, brought from Barbados the captain and 11 of the crew of the barque Earl Wemyss, of Glasgow, as well as the second and third officers and sixteen seamen belonging to the barque Ardencleugh, also of Glasgow. As previously reported by telegraph, these two vessels were in collision on the evening of the 8th of September, in lat. 2 S. and long. 27 W. The Earl of Wemyss, which was struck on the port side abreast the after hatch, sank in a few minutes, the captain's wife and three children, the chief officer, and eleven of the crew, being drowned. Five others of the crew jumped into the Ardencleugh's rigging, while the captain and the six remaining survivors were picked up by the boats of the Ardencleugh, the bows of which vessel were smashed in as far as the collision bulkhead. The survivors of the Earl Wemyss and also the crew of the Ardencleugh, with the exception of her captain and chief officer, who remained by their vessel, were taken on board the ship Creedon, of St. John's, on September 9th, and landed at Barbados on October 2nd. The crew of the Ardencleugh left their vessel, believing that the collision bulkhead would give way, and that the ship would sink. She was, however, successfully navigated into the Island of Fernando de Noronha.

A CONVICT'S MARRIAGE.

A convict was married the other day, says a Paris correspondent, at the Mayoralty of Dijon. He is a joiner named Guthnecht, aged 37, a native of Alsace. The bride is a washerwoman named Hermance Poirot, aged 33, by birth a Parisian. Guthnecht was sentenced last August to twenty years' penal servitude for theft. He was allowed, under proper escort, to drive from the prison to the town hall. The witnesses who signed the register were M. Garnier, police inspector, Javelle, the prison warden, and Detectives Thibault and Gibrour. The party then drove to St. Peter's, where mass was said by the prison chaplain, Father Guerrite. Guthnecht had lunch with his wife in prison; she kept him company for the afternoon, and then left him to meet him again in a couple of years in New Caledonia, where she will be allowed to live with her husband.

THE TILBURY DOCK STRIKE.

The workmen at Tilbury Dock remain on strike. Numerous meetings have been held to discuss the situation, and the determination has been arrived at to continue the strike. It is pointed out that, though the rate of pay is equal to that commonly paid for men labour, yet the work is so uncertain that the men have a very precarious livelihood. A strike fund has been started, headed by a contribution of 4s from Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P.

THE HAVERSTOCK HILL TUNNEL TRAGEDY.

At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Cave, James McKel, 21, was indicted for the wilful murder of John King, by throwing him out of a railway carriage in the Haverstock Hill tunnel. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Mead prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. C. Gill and Mr. Hutton, instructed by Mr. Freke Palmer. This case was one of a somewhat remarkable character. The prisoner was described as a person who was very respectably connected in Scotland. He came to England from Australia as a "stowaway" on a vessel called the Ormuz, which moored in the Tilbury Docks on the 11th of September. The prisoner was in a very destitute condition, and a subscription was raised among the crew to enable him to get home to Scotland. The deceased was one of the crew, and after the vessel arrived the prisoner, the deceased, and several others of the crew indulged freely in drink, and the prisoner and the deceased were very drunk when they started in a train from the St. Pancras Station for Scotland. At first there were several other men in the same compartment with the prisoner and the deceased, but they got out of the compartment at the Kentish Town Station, leaving the prisoner and the deceased alone in the carriage. When the train arrived at Bedford the deceased had disappeared, but no notice was taken of this, and the train proceeded on its journey. The prisoner seemed to have been very drunk all this time, and as the train was proceeding between Kilmarnock and Glasgow he made a statement to two persons in the train to the effect that he had had a quarrel with a man, that they had fought, and that he had pushed the other man through the window of the carriage. The prisoner afterwards made another statement to the effect that he went to sleep in the railway carriage shortly after the train left the Kentish Town Station, and that when he awoke the man had disappeared, and he had no idea what had become of him, or had the slightest knowledge how he got out of the carriage. When the train arrived at Glasgow the prisoner was still drunk, and he was taken before a magistrate and committed to prison for five days. There was no doubt that the prisoner was almost constantly drunk from the time the train left St. Pancras until its arrival in Scotland, and that the deceased was also very drunk. There were no traces of any struggle having taken place in the carriage, and how the deceased got upon the line was involved in mystery, the only positive fact that was apparent being that the deceased was discovered upon the line in the Haverstock Hill tunnel, dreadfully mutilated. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but it was evident that very little reliance could be placed upon the testimony of the crew, as they all admitted that they were very drunk, and had the most confused recollection of what had occurred. There was no doubt that the prisoner and the deceased had quarrelled and fought, but they seemed to have made up their differences, and the suggestion on the part of the prisoner was that the deceased had got out of the carriage by his own accord, and that there was no truth in the prisoner's statement that he pushed him out. The prisoner was acquitted.

DISREPUTABLE CONDUCT AT GREENWICH.

Cornelius O'Shea, 21, lighterman, was charged at Greenwich Police Court on Friday with assaulting Mary Ann Howard, aged 17 years, servant at the Nile beer-house, Church-street, Greenwich. Prosecution deposed that on Thursday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, she and two other girls who had come in to keep her company were sitting in a room upstairs when the prisoner entered. She and her companions were about to leave when O'Shea seized the youngest, threw her on the bed, and assaulted her. Witness and the other girl ran upstairs to the top of the house, and the barman entered the room where the defendant was. O'Shea followed them upstairs, where the girl first assaulted him, and he threw witness down and assaulted her, but she got away and ran out of doors, followed by the prisoner. She asked a policeman for some pins to pin up her clothes, but did not tell him what had occurred until afterwards. Police-constable J. P. B. deposed that at half-past one that morning the prosecutor ran up to him, very pale, followed by the prisoner. She was trembling and frightened, and her clothing was disarranged. She said the defendant had assaulted her, and witness took him back to the beer-house and charged him, in the presence of the landlord, who was drunk. At one o'clock witness had heard scrambling up and down stairs in the house, and found the side door open. The landlord told him that there was a drunken man there, and witness told him to eject him, but no one came out. On searching the house, witness found the prisoner's brother in the only bedroom in the house with a girl. O'Shea made some serious allegations against the landlord and the character of the house, and Mr. Marshall, in remanding the prisoner for a week on bail, instructed the police to make inquiries.

THE ALLEGED PRIZE FIGHT AT A CLUB.

At the West-India Police Court on Friday, Arthur Wilkinson, 21, fish-frier, and Charles Smith, 20, bootmaker, surrendered to their bail and were charged on remand with having been the principals in a prize fight at the Morning Star Club, East-road, City-road, on the night of the 19th inst., under circumstances reported in last Sunday's People. It was admitted that it was charged for admission, that the bill announcing a ball (with Wilkinson as M.C. of the dancing) was a "blind," and that some one having called out about a "purse," referred to the stakes, and not to any betting. The magistrate referred counsel to the case of R. v. Orton (83 J.P. 72), in which it was held that when the parties met intending to fight till one gave in from exhaustion or injury, whether the combatants fought in gloves or not, was a prize fight and not a mere sparring match. The evidence in this case was that the fight was not a mere sparring match, and he must therefore leave it to a jury to say if the prisoners had not illegally engaged in a prize fight. Mr. George Hagan said he had numerous witnesses, but would call them at the trial. Mr. Abraham called witnesses, after which, on the completion of the depositions, the prisoners were committed for trial, bail being accepted.

A CABMAN GETS £250.

In May a cabman named Crewe was knocked off his horse and injured by a van belonging to Messrs. Pickford and Co. A jury in the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday awarded him £250 damages, for which Mr. Justice Stephen gave judgment.

ROBBERY AT THE CRITERION. "What a Fool I have Been."

At the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, George Palmer, 32, described as a fireman, surrendered to his bail in answer to an indictment charging him with stealing a quantity of mutton, the property of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, his masters. Mr. Bealey prosecuted; and Mr. Hurrell defended the accused. For some time quantities of meat have been missed from the larder at the Criterion, and in consequence the police were communicated with. At first their attention was directed to keeping a watch on the outside of the premises, but on the night of the 15th of October, Detective-sergeant Bowden and Police-constable Rolfe secreted themselves in the Victoria-room, from which they could keep watch on the larder. About five a.m. they heard footsteps, and then saw the prisoner, who was engaged as a fireman at a salary of 35s. a week, walking towards the larder. The prisoner—who had been in the employ of the prosecutors for fifteen years, had borne an excellent character, and on one occasion had so distinguished himself by the capture of a burglar that he was presented with a gold watch—was seen by the officers to open the larder door with a "master key," and take two pieces of mutton from it. He was walking away with the meat when Bowden and Rolfe turned their bull's-eyes on him, and told him they were police officers. The prisoner dropped the meat, and commenced shouting, "Murder! Murder!" On calming down he said, "Oh, my God! my God! what a fool I have been, after being here fifteen years and catching thieves myself." At the police station £12 in gold, and £3 12s. in silver was found upon him. Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that the meat was not taken out of the larder, and that the prisoner had been made, and that the prisoner, by the very fact of crying out "Murder!" showed that he was innocent of the offence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. His lordship said he should have been inclined to have given more attention to the recommendation of the jury but for the line of defence which had been set up on his behalf. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

A PAINFUL DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division on Friday, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Beardsell v. Beardsell. The petition was that of the wife for a divorce by reason of the cruelty, misconduct, and rape on the part of her husband, Mr. Joshua Beardsell, formerly a licensed victualler. There was no defence. Mr. Barnard, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the marriage took place in 1890, at which time she was a widow with one daughter. In the year 1887 she commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, but withdrew them on his promise of amendment. They went to live at the "Cricketers' Arms," Kingston-upon-Thames. On the 8th of March last, after a supper, the respondent committed a rape upon his step-daughter, a girl of tender years. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and upon application the petitioner was granted the sole custody of the child of the marriage, on the ground that, by a recent Act of Parliament, the father was not a fit person to have the custody.

THE HUSBAND AND THE MILLINER'S BILL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, there came on before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a common jury the case of Dudley and another v. Driffield, which raised the question as to a husband's liability to pay his wife's milliner's bill. Dr. Griffiths appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr. Walton for the defendant. The plaintiffs, it appeared, were milliners in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, and the defendant was a gentleman who lived at West Huntingdon Lodge, Tadcaster, Yorkshire. The account had been running from 1869 until 1884, there had been payments on account, and the balance claimed was about £74. Another fact mentioned was that there had been proceedings between the husband and the wife in the Divorce Court. There was no dispute as to the price charged for the goods supplied. It appeared that Mr. Driffield has a settlement upon her of £2,800, which brought in £117 18s. 6d. a year, and in addition to this there was a reversion upon the death of her mother in the interest of £5,000. The jury, after hearing evidence on both sides, talked the matter over for a considerable time in the box, and were repeatedly addressed by his lordship. One of them said the question was whether a husband was responsible for a wife's debts. Mr. Justice Hawkins said he would not be responsible if the wife having a separate income, he had arranged with her that out of her own income she should pay her own debts. The jury were for some time unable to agree, and his lordship said he was in considerable doubt whether there was any case at all for the plaintiffs, and after much further discussion he gave judgment for the defendant, upon the agreement that the plaintiffs should be at liberty to move, upon the facts as they appeared upon his lordship's notes, to set aside that judgment.

THE SINGULAR VITRIOL-THROWING CASE.

Before the Recorder, at the Central Criminal Court on Friday, William Martin, 40, who was described as a gentleman, surrendered to answer a charge of throwing some corrosive fluid upon a young lady named Winifred Brown, with intent to injure her. Mr. Purrell prosecuted; and Mr. Waddy, Q.C., and Mr. Geoghegan appeared for the defence. The prosecutrix was a young lady residing at Tufnell Park, and on the day of the occurrence she was walking along the high road near her residence when she met the prisoner, and shortly afterwards she felt a peculiar sensation, and found that her dress had been burned behind. The defence was that the prisoner amused himself as an amateur photographer, and this was how the acid came into his possession, and that the affair was an accident. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The first smoking concert of the season, given by the Kennington Conservative Association (No. 1 polling district), was held at the club-room of the association at the Lord Clyde, Vauxhall. Mr. Pluckroft took the chair in the absence of Mr. Charles Davis, and was supported by Messrs. Huif, Nation, Newberry, Acres, Marshall, Harris, Pidgeon, Clarke, McGowan, Dove, Barnaschoni, and other Conservatives. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

THE MINERS' AGITATION.

Mr. Pickard, M.P., on Friday evening stated that there was every prospect of a general advance being obtained, the whole South of England having obtained the concession. In addition to the Hemsworth Colliery, near Pontefract, Messrs. Ackroyd, Brothers, owners of the Morley Main Collieries, near Leeds, employing 1,000 hands, conceded the full advance on Friday evening. Mr. Pickard, at an advanced hour of the evening, received a telegram from Mr. Edwards, miners' agent for North Staffordshire, stating that the owners on Friday afternoon met a deputation of men and gave the advance. The only hesitating portions who deliberated at the Manchester conference last are a part of Yorkshire, Notts, and Derbyshire. In Derbyshire the strike is extending, and the miners at the larger collieries are firm. The advance has been conceded at Holwood Collieries, where the men, numbering 700, struck work on Tuesday. Several small collieries have also given the full increase. A Sheffield correspondent states that the effect of the strike upon trade has soon become apparent owing to the short supply of coke. John Brown and Co., Millas Works, Sheffield, have been compelled to blow out one of their blast furnaces. About forty men will in consequence be thrown out of employment. At a colliery at Driffield Woodhouse, Derbyshire, engine slack is selling at 4s. per ton above the nominal price, and 18s. per ton is being offered for house coal by dealers who are pressed to execute orders.

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

For several weeks past the Berkshire constabulary and also the police authorities of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire have been investigating the circumstances under which two well-dressed men, who gave the names of Henry Brewer and William Rowland, have been collecting a large amount of money in various parts of the country under the pretence that they represented a society which had been established with the object of obtaining a repeal of the inhabited house duty. The two men spent some time in Newbury in the latter part of September and the beginning of October, and obtained numerous signatures to a petition, and also subscriptions. Rowland, who had been a ship's doctor, was arrested, and Brewer immediately decamped, but was traced from Ryde to Horsham and thence to Tunbridge Wells, where he was apprehended by the Kent constabulary and conveyed to Newbury on Thursday. A collecting book found in his possession showed he had received nearly £400, in sums of half-a-crown and upwards, from private residents and business people in the districts of Ramsgate, Margate, Broadstairs, Southamptown, Bournemouth, the Isle of Wight, and elsewhere, and their signatures had been obtained to what was represented as a petition to Parliament. The names of many residents in the above districts were printed on prospectuses as being connected with the so-called association, which Police Superintendent Bennett, of Newbury, said he should prove to be a bogus affair. Rowland had a book with entries of subscriptions amounting to upwards of £50, and documents found in Brewer's portmanteau showed he had collected at work at Ashford, in Kent, and elsewhere. Both Brewer and Rowland were brought up at the Newbury Police Court on Friday charged with conspiring to defraud various persons in the town. Among the letters in Brewer's possession was one from the late Colonel King-Harman, M.P. The justices adjourned the hearing to enable the police to make further inquiries.

ROBBERIES FROM A LADIES' COLLEGE.

Several mysterious robberies have recently been perpetrated on ladies connected with Abergystwith College. In one case a lady student had her handbag stolen from her bed-room, a five pound note and a sovereign being abstracted, and the bag thrown away. In another case, Miss Carpenter, principal of the Hostel, had her gold watch stolen. The police are making investigations.

ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE AT WORKSOP.

On Thursday, a desperate affray took place at Worksop between two brothers, resulting in one of them being severely wounded. They were named Walter and James Culver, the former being a coachbuilder, residing in the town, and the latter a Grimsby fisherman, at present on a visit. They returned home about eleven p.m., and afterwards began to quarrel. They came to blows and a desperate fight followed, James getting his face severely bruised. Walter picked up a loaded gun which stood in the corner, and presented it at his brother, who fled. Walter followed into the street and fired, some of the shots lodging in his brother's neck, and one plunging a deep wound along the top of the head. Walter was taken into custody, and James was placed under medical care. Up to the present the doctor has been unable to extract the shots from the base of the head. The prisoner will be formally charged. The crime has created deep sensation in the town.

STEALING A DIAMOND RING.

On Friday, at the Marylebone Police Court, Catherine Caterton, 26, a domestic servant, was charged with stealing a diamond ring, worth £10, and a purse containing 12s. 6d., belonging to Richard George Daniels, a licensed victualler, of Upper Berkeley-street, Marylebone. The prosecutrix said the prisoner had been in his employ as a servant for about three days. On Thursday she was discovered drunk, and not knowing where she had got the drink from, he searched about and found a bottle of Scotch whisky, which had been taken from the bar parlour, standing near the sink in the kitchen, and was half empty. Further search was made, and the ring and purse were missed. The police were communicated with, and on the arrival of an officer he found the prisoner in bed, fully dressed. After considerable discussion, prisoner admitted the offence, and said she must have been in drink to have done it. Detective-sergeant Webb said he was called to the prosecutrix's establishment, and found the prisoner in her bed, recovering from the effects of drink. When he told her the charge she denied it, and afterwards cried out she was respectable. The money was found, part of it tied up in a cloth and the rest in her purse. The diamond ring fell from her arm. Some pawn-tickets were found on her. Mr. De Rutzen ordered a remand, to enable the police to make inquiries about her.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT ALDERNEY.

A married woman named Burns has been found dead at the foot of her bed at her residence in Alderney. The body, which was unclad, was covered with bruises. It was cold and rigid. Death had taken place some hours prior to the discovery. The husband, who was found under the influence of drink, was taken into custody, and the police are investigating the case.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

EAST ABERDEENSHIRE.—At a meeting of the East Aberdeenshire Conservative Association on Friday afternoon a committee was appointed to take steps to approach Lord Randolph Churchill with a view to his becoming a candidate for East Aberdeenshire, in opposition to Mr. Peter Eastlemon. The member of the association who made the proposal urged that as East Aberdeenshire was the most important agricultural constituency in Britain, to win the seat was an object worthy of ambition. He denied that the division was strongly permeated with Radical opinion, but considered that the Conservative party could fight successfully with a candidate such as Lord R. Churchill.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—Polling for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Richard (G.) took place on Friday, and the result was declared on Saturday morning as follows:—Mr. Pritchard Morgan (G.), 7,149; Mr. Foulkes Griffiths (G.), 4,956. The seat has not been contested since 1880, when a Conservative candidate polled 4,448 votes.

Mr. Thomas Williams, chairman of the Merthyr Liberal Association, was robbed of his watch on Thursday night, when attending Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., to his carriage after a political meeting.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

A conference of licensed victuallers was held at Manchester on Friday, when the following resolutions were adopted:—"That this meeting, representing societies from all parts of the United Kingdom, protests against the proposed bill of Mr. Stevenson to close public-houses in England on Sundays, and pledges itself to use all legitimate means so as to prevent its passing into law, and that the present unnecessary police supervision on the premises of licensed victuallers, beer retailers, &c., is altogether uncalled for, considering that drunkenness, &c., has considerably decreased, and further, that the convictions against license-holders has been very much diminished for several years past."

EXTRAORDINARY SCANDAL AT LIVERPOOL.

At the Liverpool Police Court on Friday, a summons was brought, under the Married Woman's Maintenance Act, 1886, by Harriet Coope, who sued her husband, William George Coope, of 33, Cotswald-street, Holt-road for maintenance, he having deserted her. From the statement for the applicant, it appeared that the defendant, a foreman baker, had been married about twelve years. About eighteen months ago they advertised for a lodger, and their rooms were taken by the Rev. W. E. Postance, an unbefitted clergyman of the Church of England. He being then in delicate health required nursing and attention, and Mrs. Coope acted as his nurse. On the 28th of August the defendant gave Mr. Postance notice to leave, and on the 5th of September he ordered his wife out of the house and refused to live with her or do anything for her. Since then he had taken proceedings in the Divorce Court, the co-respondent being Mr. Postance. Mrs. Coope was called, and gave evidence in support of her case. The Rev. W. E. Postance, on being called said that about March last year he went to live in the defendant's house. He was in poor health, and required nursing and attention. Mrs. Coope frequently came into his bedroom, of course with her husband's consent, who knew that she must do so to attend to him. He had also been in Mrs. Coope's bedroom and had sat on the bed and kissed her as she lay there with her husband. He had gone into the bedroom both when the defendant was there and when he was not. She had sat on his (witness's) knee. He would swear that no undue familiarity had taken place. He had not had any sexual intercourse with her husband. Mrs. Coope had been in his bedroom when the servant was not there, and she had sat on the side of the bed and talked to him. He might have put one arm round her waist, and he had called Mrs. Coope "my dear" both when her husband was absent and present. Mrs. Coope had sat on his knee once or twice when her husband was not there, and he might have put his arms round her waist. Considering their relations, in consequence of his illness, there was more intimacy than there otherwise would have been. He was not going to divulge another name in his present lodgings. He frequently took Mrs. Coope for a walk, and had once been to Smithdown-road Cemetery. He did not remember that while there somebody came from behind a gravestone and told him that his conduct was not the conduct of a clergyman. He did not, on returning from these walks, go in by the front door while Mrs. Coope was in at the back. They both went in together at the back. Annie Chambers said she had been employed by Mr. Coope as a domestic servant. She had on one occasion seen Mrs. Coope go into Mr. Postance's bedroom. She had also seen Mr. Postance go into Mrs. Coope's bedroom. At the conclusion of witness's evidence, the magistrates, without calling for more evidence, dismissed the summons.

NAVAL VOLUNTEER HOME DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting was held at Brighton on Friday evening, presided over by the Mayor, Alderman Martin, in support of the Naval Volunteer Home Defence Association. Amongst those present were Earl Cowper, Lord Monk Bretton, Sir W. T. Marriott, Sir Tindal Robertson, and Baron de Worms. Earl Cowper, as president of the association, explained its objects, and stated that the association made a good start three years ago when there were grave fears of war with Russia. But when those fears were dissipated, interest in the association diminished. It was, however, revived by the recent Naval manoeuvres, which had shown that it was possible for an enemy to give our fleet the slip, and to play havoc with our defenceless coast towns. A resolution approving of the objects of the association was passed, and Sir W. T. Marriott, in proposing the formation of a local committee, expressed the opinion that the people in coast towns did not believe, or would not realise, the danger that was at hand. He pointed to what continental nations were doing at the present time, and said they were doing it because they were convinced that war was at hand.

THE MISSING CORONER.

The Newark Town Council on Friday, elected Mr. F. B. Footitt, solicitor, as coroner for the borough, in the place of Mr. W. Wallis, solicitor, who has mysteriously disappeared from Newark.

THE MADMAN'S WIFE.

BY ELIE BERTHET.

(Translated from the French.)

CHAPTER I.

THE MELANCHOLY FAMILY.

In one of those old streets which exist between the Church of St. Sulpice and the gardens of the Luxembourg, may be seen a black and tumble-down house, which, having been an aristocratic residence in the last century, is inhabited at present only by the less fortunate of the small shopkeeper class. The house has but four stories, but each is equal to two of those of the present day, and the fourth floor is on a level with the sixth of the neighbouring houses. This top story, though in the form of an attic, possesses a balcony which looks on to the narrow and almost deserted street below, and in the summer time brilliant-coloured nasturtiums and slender sweet peas entwined their tendrils round the ironwork, as if to hide its rust and antiquity.

At the beginning of the spring of 187—, the people of the neighbourhood perceived now and then on the balcony the inhabitants of the attic to which it belonged. The family was a small one, and the members were always dressed in mourning and had a sorrowful and dejected appearance, and for this reason it soon acquired the name of the melancholy family.

It consisted of three persons—an old lady who

appeared to be about twenty, who preserved under her shabby black dress an air of extreme distinction; and, lastly, a boy of about fifteen or sixteen, of pleasing appearance—evidently mother, daughter, and son.

They often appeared on an evening on their terrace, resting after the fatigues of the day, and inhaling the perfume of the horse chestnuts, waited to them over the roofs of the surrounding houses. The mother generally occupied a very old and hard arm-chair, which, however, seemed to be the most comfortable piece of furniture in the household. The young girl took her seat on an old rush-bottomed chair, and as the dying rays of the sun passed away she occupied herself in mending with her clever fingers the much-worn clothes of the family. As for the boy, seated at the extremity of the balcony, he generally held a book in his hand, which did not prevent him from following with his eyes in an abstracted manner the last flights of the martens and swallows. Although the mother and children seemed much attached to each other, their conversation consisted only of a few occasional words. It seemed as if they could not look at each other without weeping, and probably they had no pleasant ideas to exchange, either of the past, the present, or the future.

The neighbours knew but little about the humble inhabitants of the fourth floor, who had only lived there for the last few months, and who, although so poor, were very reserved and extremely proud.

The mother's name was Madame Bordier. Her manner and appearance showed that she had known better days; but, in consequence of the illness which afflicted her, her daughter Clemence was the soul of the house. Madame Bordier went out very rarely, and then only for short distances, in consequence of the great difficulty she experienced afterwards in mounting to the top of the house. It was, therefore, Clemence who had to undertake all domestic requirements and who probably had to provide for the expenses of the family. In the morning she trotted out into the neighbourhood to make the necessary purchases, but from ten o'clock she covered her shapely shoulders with a black cloak, put on a crape bonnet which she had made herself, and, with a roll of papers or books under her arm, quitted the house, to re-enter it very often late in the day. When did she go? Some fancied she gave lessons in singing and the piano; others that she taught some foreign tongue; but whatever she did she usually returned very tired, and, joining her invalid mother, appeared on the balcony in that touching group known as "the melancholy family."

It was believed that the result of her occupation, whatever it might be, was the sole support of Madame Bordier and her children. Paul, the brother, appeared to be too young to be of any use to his mother and elder sister. In the early days he wore a college uniform, from which it was conjectured that he had recently left school, but at present every one was aware that he was superfluous as a clerk at a library in the neighbourhood, and that he had no other day to take his meals with his mother and sister.

There was no doubt that great poverty reigned in the house, but it was one of those cases which inspired respect even among the most vulgar-minded. Not a farthing of debt was incurred, and if but little was bought that little was paid for on the spot. They showed themselves cold and reserved towards those who wished to be familiar or who affected an insulting tone of pity. Occasionally, when Clemence was walking alone, her beauty and modesty and the natural grace of her movements had attracted the attention of those men, young and old, whose chief occupation is to make themselves objectionable to women. If these persons became too troublesome or dared to address Clemence, the young girl, usually so soft and timid, drew herself up in a minute, her face flushed, and her great black eyes darted forth indignant glances. There was in her attitude so much indignation and sincere annoyance, that even if she had not spoken a word the most bare-faced offender drew back dumbfounded, murmuring, as he raised his hat, "I beg pardon, mademoiselle. I was mistaken."

Spring had arrived, and under the influence of the warm weather Madame Bordier's health improved. When the day was favourable, large when Clemence did not return too late from her daily round, mother and daughter betook themselves to the Luxembourg Gardens, which, as we know, were not too far off, for a walk. Paul, who left his library about seven o'clock, generally came to join them, and the party did not return to the house until night was falling.

One evening in May, Madame Bordier and Clemence wandered along slowly in the neighbourhood of the conservatory. The atmosphere was heavy, and the setting sun shone through the leaves of the trees. The acacias, hawthorns, and syringas, all in flower, blended their perfume with the orange trees, which, in their large green boxes, were placed round the palace. The military band could be heard at the other extremity of the garden, and as the crowd had betaken itself in that direction the immediate neighbourhood of the conservatory became deserted. With the exception of a few mothers sitting working, and some merry children playing with their hoops, the two sad companions were nearly alone in this corner of the Luxembourg.

They were not in the least put out at this loneliness, however, and Madame Bordier, looking fatigued, sat down with Clemence on a garden seat.

Now, if Clemence had not been occupied with her mother, she might have remarked a young man who was wandering under the trees near to them, and who seemed to be observing them with stealth. He had none of the fast appearance peculiar to certain frequenters of the Luxembourg, and, although strongly-built, his features possessed a softness almost child-like, and his blue eyes expressed more of melancholy than fearlessness. His clothes, though well made and scrupulously clean, did not seem to be those of a rich man, and perhaps the consciousness of his poverty had something to do with the timidity of his manner.

Clemence had not noticed that she was the object of the young man's attention, and had hardly cast a glance in the direction of her silent admirer. The condition of Madame Bordier began seriously to alarm her. Whether the poor woman had exceeded her strength in the walk, or whether she was ill, she suddenly became deeply pale, and her head sank on her shoulder.

Clemence, sitting close to her, passed her arm round her mother's waist to support her, and began addressing her in a low tone, trying to encourage her. Notwithstanding all her endeavours, Madame Bordier gradually sank back on the seat and fainted away.

The young girl was no doubt accustomed to these attacks, for she appeared much concerned, though not surprised, at her mother's state. She took from her pocket a scent bottle and made her mother inhale from it, anticipating that she would soon recover from her faintness. Nevertheless, Clemence was in a state of great embarrassment, and, without ceasing her attention to the invalid, she said aloud, as if to herself, "Mon Dieu! What am I to do? And Paul does not seem to be coming."

The young man, who was among the trees, thereupon approached with hesitation, hat in hand.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "this poor lady seems very ill. Cannot I be of use in some way?"

His voice was so full of friendship, his tone so respectful, that Clemence looked up at him. His face, with its well-cut features, had an expression of frankness which at once inspired confidence. He wore a short black coat, a little worn and white in the seams, and closely buttoned across his chest, possibly to hide his linen. Such as he was he did not seem calculated to frighten Clemence, and she replied, in an abstracted manner:

"Thank you, sir. This attack will doubtless soon pass away. I am expecting every moment that my brother will arrive, who will help us to get home."

"May not I assist you also? Shall I fetch you a carriage?"

"Once more, many thanks, but we live in the neighbourhood. These attacks never last long, and this one will soon pass away. See, it is already doing so."

In fact, Madame Bordier, after moving slightly, opened her eyes. Further persistence becoming probably unwelcome, the young man bowed and returned to the shade of the trees. He did not go far, however, supposing that after all his services might be found necessary.

Madame Bordier, who had gradually recovered, exchanged a few words with her daughter, and both of them looked around anxiously. At length the invalid, seeming to be altogether recovered, and leaning on the arm of Clemence, raised herself painfully and began to walk.

She had hardly advanced a few steps when her legs began again to tremble, the giddiness in her head returned, and she would have fallen, but for the young man, who was on the watch, had not rushed forward. He took the other arm of Madame Bordier, and said hurriedly: "You see, mademoiselle, necessity knows no law. This lady cannot walk unless she is supported on both sides. Allow me to accompany you at least to the entrance to the garden."

Clemence, notwithstanding her repugnance, felt she could not refuse this offer, and the invalid herself did not deem it necessary to make any objection. "You are very good, sir," she said. "My daughter alone would not have the strength. Assist me then, if you wish it, as far as the Rue de Valenciennes. We will not trouble you further than that."

By slow steps they advanced towards a neighbouring gateway. The poor lady was obliged frequently to stop; sometimes it was even necessary for her to sit down on the seats which they passed on the road. The young man showed a marvellous amount of patience, addressing words of encouragement to Madame Bordier, who replied by protestations of gratitude.

During one of these halts, Clemence, who was much embarrassed at accepting these services from a stranger, said, looking around her:

"What can my brother be doing? He is never as late as he is to-day!"

"He must have been detained at the library," replied Madame Bordier. "Do not worry yourself, my child; Paul will not be long before he rejoins us. Besides, he is very well replaced by this kind person."

They arrived at last at one of the exits leading into the Rue de Valenciennes. As soon as they had passed through it, the young man discreetly feigned to retire, not without proposing once more to go in search of a cab.

"It is not worth while," interrupted Madame Bordier; "we do not live more than two steps off, in the Rue Servandoni; and if you will grant me your aid as far as the house I am quite able to walk there."

"Madame, I place myself entirely at your service," he replied; and he took once more the arm of the invalid. Clemence said nothing, but cast on him a look so eloquent and so full of gratitude that he coloured with pleasure.

Although the distance from the gate to the Rue Servandoni, where "the melancholy family" lived, was really very short, Madame Bordier had great difficulty in walking it, and several halts were necessary. However, feeling it necessary to say a friendly word to the young man, she said, with an effort, "You are, doubtless, a student, sir?"

The young stranger smiled. "Not in the ordinary sense of the term," he replied. "I am going through a course of study, it is true, although I do not aspire to a degree."

"You come from the country, perhaps?"

"No, madame; I have lived in Paris from my birth. Unfortunately, I have fallen out with my parents, and I have often great difficulties to contend with."

Those words were spoken in a low tone and with some constraint. Madame Bordier saw that she must not continue her questions, and perhaps the confession of the young fellow that he was in need of assistance did not produce a very favourable effect on her. She remained silent, and they continued on their way. A few minutes later they reached the house where the mother and daughter lived.

Madame Bordier was quite exhausted; she found herself unable to take another step. She leaned against the side of the door, which was open, and the stranger was about to take his leave when Clemence, a prey to a fresh anxiety, cried out:

"Mon Dieu! however shall we get up to the fourth floor? Poor dear mamma, you are quite exhausted. I must see if Madame Carignon, the portress, can find some one to assist us in taking you up."

She entered a little smoky room at the angle of the landing, from which issued sounds of lamentation, and Clemence reappeared with the portress, who was wringing her hands with an air of despair. The latter, who was old and crippled with rheumatism, would herself have required assistance to reach the top floor, and there was no one in the house capable of being of assistance in such an emergency.

"Well," said Madame Bordier, resignedly, sitting down on the first stair, "I will remain here until Paul returns, and when I am a little recovered I shall, perhaps, be able to reach our rooms with the aid of my son and daughter."

Clemence was greatly distressed, and the portress seemed even more affected. The young man, who had remained on the doorstep, once more advanced.

"Madame, your son may not come for some time. If you will allow me I will try and carry you up to your rooms."

"How can you think of such a thing, sir? We live quite at the top of the house; in the attic."

"I will rest on the road," he replied.

The stranger appeared strong and all the more likely to be able to accomplish the task which Madame Bordier was short, slight, and emaciated from age and suffering. As she seemed to hesitate whether to accept the proposal, her daughter exclaimed: "Ah, sir, how grateful we should be to you if you could render us this service. My mother must not wait on these stairs, where the air is both damp and cold. I am strong also; I will help you to the best of my ability, and, taking it easily, we shall not doubt succeed."

This cordial acceptance of his offer on the part

of Clemence confirmed the young man in his determination.

He took up the old lady in his arms and began to mount the stairs. Clemence wished to assist, but her efforts were of no use; whilst the portress remained below, murmuring praises of the kind friend they had found.

The first stage was easily reached; but it must be remembered that the stairs of the old house were enormously lofty, and on the second the young man, at the urgent request of Clemence and Madame Bordier, made a halt. When they reached the fourth and last floor, the young man seemed almost as exhausted as the invalid herself. He was breathless with fatigue, and perspiration rolled down his pallid face.

Clemence, who was about to open the door of the apartment, and the stranger, still carrying his load, followed her. He placed Madame Bordier in the arm-chair, which appeared to be her usual seat. As it was impossible, having accepted such service, to show him too much gratitude, they asked him politely to rest himself.

CHAPTER II.

THE STRANGER'S SON.

The room they had entered was an attic, and furnished in the poorest manner, although everything was scrupulously clean. It served as sitting-room, dining-room, and bed-room, for in one corner a little bed without curtains was set apart for Paul Bordier. The mother and daughter slept in another room, which, as could be seen through an open door, was equally bare and uncomfortable. The window looked on to the balcony, brightened with nasturtiums, where "the melancholy family" sometimes showed themselves to the neighbourhood.

The furniture, as we have said, was poor, incongruous, and, no doubt, had been bought at various times. The only object of luxury was a full-length portrait in oils in a large massive gold frame. This portrait was doubtless a precious relic to the mother and children, but the curiosity of strangers was baffled, for it was covered from top to bottom with black crepe.

The young man had sat down, and whilst wiping the perspiration from his face, cast furtive glances around him. Clemence, who was looking after Madame Bordier, and preparing for her some strong-broth, was without ceasing her occupation: "Ah, sir, my brother Paul, who is still very young, could never have rendered the service that you have to my mother. You appear fatigued; would you not accept some refreshment?"

This suggestion was made with some embarrassment, which made it apparent that there was little to offer.

The unknown hastened to decline. "Thank you," he said, "I require nothing. I trust that this indisposition of your mother's will soon pass away. Is her illness of long standing?"

"About six months, when a terrible misfortune fell on all of us. To-day my mother was very poorly, and she ought not to have gone to the Luxembourg. But my brother and I try to believe that by dint of care and tenderness we shall soon see her quite recovered."

Madame Bordier smiled sorrowfully on the young man, as if to express to him how little she shared the hopes of her daughter.

The stranger was much affected by what he saw and heard. Nevertheless, fearing to appear indiscreet if he prolonged his visit, he rose to retire.

"Madame," he said to the invalid, "I dare not presume on the humble service which chance has afforded me the opportunity of rendering you. Would you permit me, however, sometimes to call and inquire after your health?"

"To what purpose," replied Madame Bordier sadly. "I thank you, my good lad, but news of me could be of no interest to you who know nothing about us. We are poor, sorrowful, and alone in the world, and have no longer any friends. Forget this meeting, and may you have less cause to be pitted than we have!"

"Madame, I myself am neither rich, gay, nor happy. Having quarrelled with my family, as I have already explained to you, I live alone on my own resources, and sorrows of a private character render my existence still more miserable."

"Whatever may be the behaviour of your family towards you," replied Madame Bordier, in a severe tone, "the faults can only be on your side. I am certain, although I do not even know your name."

"I am called George de Varigny."

This name produced an extraordinary effect on both mother and daughter. Clemence drew back deadly pale; Madame Bordier rose suddenly from her chair.

"Varigny!" she repeated. "Are you related to M. de Varigny, banker and commission agent, of the Rue Lamartine?"

"I am his only son."

Clemence could not restrain a cry, and hid her face in her hands. The invalid drew herself up altogether.

"If you are the son of the banker Varigny," she continued, visibly restraining her feelings, "do not remain here an instant longer, your filial respect would be exposed to a rude shock."

"What do you mean, madame?" asked George de Varigny, with astonishment; "although I am in disgrace with my father, and he has almost turned me out of doors, I cannot understand—"

"You are not aware, sir, that you are in the presence of the most unhappy victims of that heartless man, and that you will hear from us nothing but words of scorn, hatred, and indignation concerning him. Clemence," she added, turning towards her daughter, "uncover the portrait. M. George de Varigny must formerly have seen your father, and this likeness will tell him more than all our complaints and reproaches."

Mademoiselle Bordier removed the black veil which covered the portrait.

The picture, evidently painted by a skilful hand, was that of a man about sixty years of age, having a placid countenance and the appearance of a rich merchant.

On the appearance of these features, which recalled to them dear and sorrowful recollections, mother and daughter burst into tears. George looked on the picture, and immediately turned away his eyes.

"I have always been a stranger to my father's affairs," he replied, "and I was too young to know much of his customers or his friends. However, I do not think I am mistaken when I say that the portrait is that of M. Bordier, an honourable merchant of the Rue des Jeuneurs."

"I was sure that you must have seen my husband at your house when we went to implore your father's assistance, which was only rendered on the hardest terms. Yes, sir, you see before you the wife and child of poor Bordier, so honest and hardworking, who by thirty years of scrupulous honesty had secured the respect of the heads of all the commercial houses in Paris. For a long time his affairs appeared prosperous, and even brilliant; we passed for being rich, we lived in every comfort. How did this happy state of things change into one of ruin and dishonour? He whose name you bear could tell you."

George de Varigny was suffering torture. "Madame," he stammered forth, "my father may have been driven by the force of circumstances. A man of business is sometimes bound by cruel obligations."

"Do you believe it, George de Varigny? Are you certain that your father, risen from nothing, I have often heard him boast, had acquired his present fortune, valued at several millions, by dishonest means? From the day that Bordier became acquainted with him his business never ceased to fall away. Seeing my husband gloomy and taciturn I suspected he was a prey to some dreadful anxiety. I did not anticipate, however, that any catastrophe was imminent, above all, that it would be so complete and overwhelming, when one day Bordier in despair announced that not only was he ruined, but, worse still, that the honour of his name was compromised. He ex-

plained to me that by means of infamous manoeuvres and usurious interest on loans he had been brought to this extremity, and that his fall was due alone to the banker Varigny. His bankruptcy was declared, and at the moment that the balliffs forced our house to seize all we possessed, my husband blew his brains out before his empty safe!"

Sobs prevented the unfortunate woman from continuing, and she almost fainted away. Clemence also was weeping. George de Varigny no longer tried to exculpate his father nor to deny his guilt. He remained sad and dejected, with his eyes cast down.

After a long pause Madame Bordier continued: "I do wrong, sir, to recall a disaster of which, no doubt, you are innocent. But it was necessary to explain why your name produced such an effect here. After the catastrophe I have mentioned my children and I renounced without hesitation the right which we possessed by law. We abandoned to the grasping creditors all we could legally relinquish. In quitting the house where we had passed so many happy and peaceful years we only took away a few necessary clothes. A friend of my husband lent me a small sum, by means of which I bought this furniture, and we came here to hide ourselves in this little frequented neighbourhood, where we are called 'the melancholy family.' My son Paul has left the college where he was studying to become a clerk in a house of business. Clemence, accustomed up to the present to a luxurious home, gives lessons on the piano and in Italian to little girls who were formerly her companions and equals. All day she is going from one extremity of Paris to the other, trying to earn a trifling salary, and we live on the result of her labour. As for myself, broken down and an invalid, I know I am no longer of any use to my children; but my malady appears incurable, and soon, no doubt, I shall no longer be a burden to them."

Clemence, in great distress, threw herself into her mother's arms, reproaching her for these cruel words, and for a moment they mingled their kisses and tears.

George de Varigny, standing in the middle of the room, did not attempt to hide any longer the sorrow that he felt. As soon as the mother and daughter had become calmer, he approached them, and in a voice broken by emotion, said: "do not weep, my dear friends, my father is really guilty of the wrong of which you accuse him. It is natural, however, that my presence and the name which I bear should cause you pain. Let us say good-bye, and, doubtless, you will never see me again. You will permit me, however, since chance has united us for a moment, to assure you that I feel for your family and for you the most sincere and respectful sympathy, and that from the bottom of my heart I trust you may see happier days!"

"Well, young man, the quarrel which exists between you and your father makes me think that you have neither his ideas nor his tastes, and that, perhaps—but here, I will say nothing to wound you—I have, doubtless, already said too much. Adieu; try and forget us!"

"Forget, madame!" replied George de Varigny, casting a look at Clemence, who was weeping silently; "is it certain I can do so?"

He was on the point of leaving, when a light and hurried step was heard on the stairs. A young man, about fifteen years old, with a frank, open countenance, and neatly but simply dressed, rushed into the room. It was Paul Bordier.

He was breathless from running and bathed in perspiration, but his face was lighted up with joy. Without seeing the stranger, he called out:

"Dear mother! Clemence! I am late, but do not scold me; I bring you good news. I have reason to believe that our misfortunes are at an end. I have just been speaking to some one."

He stopped, open-mouthed, on perceiving George de Varigny.

"Who, my child?" asked Madame Bordier.

Paul did not reply, but continued to stare at the stranger, whose presence in his mother's room seemed so inexplicable.

George de Varigny, seeing that he was de trop, bowed again, and said with gentle tact: "Let me hope, Madame Bordier, that my wishes will bring you happiness. Here is a messenger of good news in the shape of your son. May all my hopes be realised, and, once more, adieu!"

He darted a glance at Clemence, and went out.

(To be continued.)

CUTTING A WOMAN'S THROAT AT PECKHAM.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, Thomas Onley, 62, and Frank Holl, 20, were charged on remand with being concerned together in attempting to murder Sarah Brett by cutting her throat with a carving-knife at 66, Hornby-street, Peckham.—Inspector Taylor, of the P Division, who has the case in hand, informed his worship that the woman was still unable to attend to give evidence, but she was reported to be progressing favourably. He therefore asked for a further remand.—Mr. Biron said that should be granted, he would now apply to the Court against whom he said there was little or nothing might be admitted to bail.—Mr. Biron said he could not agree with that observation. It had been stated, although not in evidence at present, that Onley said he would give 10s. to any one who did it.—Inspector Taylor said that was so, and would be given in evidence.—The Prisoner Holl here said Onley had nothing to do with it.—Mr. Biron said it was a very serious case, and a most extraordinary thing the woman was not murdered. He certainly should not accept bail in any amount.—The prisoners were then further remanded.

BALLOON RACES AT PARIS.

Balloon races—the winner being the one which lands nearest to an assigned spot—have been held at Paris on two successive Sundays, the proceeds being devoted to charitable purposes. The first time there were six, and the second time eight competitors, while to-day (Sunday) there will be ten. The chief prize has been twice gained by M. Louis Godard, son of the celebrated aeronaut, and himself manager of a balloon manufactory. His balloon, in which he had two fellow-passengers, alighted last Sunday at La Verrière, ten kilometres from the belfry of Chevreuse, which, on account of its proximity to the distance, had been selected as the winning-post. His competitors landed from fifteen to twenty-nine kilometres from Chevreuse. M. Godard owed his success to keeping at a low altitude, whereas on the previous Sunday he won by adopting the opposite course. This shows that there was no chance, and M. de Fonville, one of the judges, regards the result as a striking confirmation of the view for years enunciated by him—namely, that by skilful handling of the ballast and valve, balloons may, in tolerably still weather, be approximately steered. These races are likely to effect steady progress in this direction.

DETAINING A COSTERMONGER'S BARROW.

At the Worship-street Police Court on Monday, John Dowling, sanitary inspector and street-keeper in the employment of the Bethnal Green Vestry, was summoned by a costermonger named Vestry for detaining his barrow.—The complainant stated that on the 14th inst. he left his barrow for a few minutes while he went to repay a sovereign he had borrowed, when the defendant seized it, and it had ever since been detained in the parish green-yard. All his applications to get it back had been refused unless he paid the yard fee, 5s., which he was unable to do. In consequence, he had been deprived of the means of earning his livelihood.—Mr. Montagu Williams strongly condemned the cruel proceedings of the vestry authorities, and made an order for the instant delivery of the barrow.

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IN THE SWIM.

BY A CITY SHARE.

Torpidity has characterised speculation throughout the week, with a downward tendency in prices almost all round. Not without cogent reason are operators holding back. The outlook is none too rosy. Here in England, we have the coal strike playing the mischief with trade and manufactures. Across the Atlantic, there are ominous signs of growing antagonism between some of the leading American railways; while in Canada the Canadian Pacific line is threatened with the loss of an important portion of its traffic. On the continent, France proposes to saddle herself with an income-tax, in order to find the enormous sum required to re-fortify her frontiers. Austria also wants more money for warlike purposes, and in order to convince the people that this fresh expenditure is necessary her Government resuscitates the Russian Muscovite friendship; from Egypt comes the bad news of a deficit of about a quarter of a million on the last nine months of the financial year. Against all these evil tidings, there is absolutely nothing in the way of good news to be set. No wonder, therefore, that speculators for the rise are quietly getting out, especially in the foreign department. Again and again have I predicted that this process of unloading would begin as soon as the horizon became even slightly over-cast. The gamblers of Berlin and Paris based their calculations on the assumption that the investing public would relieve them of their loads before fair weather changed to foul. In this they have been hugely disappointed, and deservedly so. Had they been content with small gains, they might have netted nice profits. But by running up international securities to such preposterous figures, they drove away investors and so were left to wriggle out of the mess as best they could. South American bonds have not been much affected by this collapse. In spite of all manner of "bear" stories about forthcoming borrowings, they show considerable strength. It is a good point in their favour that, for the most part, they are strongly held by investors who cannot be frightened into selling by pessimist yarns. Even the new Argentine loan, so badly launched as it was, is getting into good hands, and I make no doubt whatever that by the end of the year the bonds will be at a premium. As regards other stocks, I am inclined to fancy my fortnight's pick, Great Western. It will not be so much affected by the coal strike as most of the other heavy lines, while the traffic receipts continue to show satisfactory increases. In the American department, my preference continues to be Erie and St. Paul, both being considerably below their intrinsic value. Those who have brewery shares had better consider the expediency of knocking out. I predict great disappointment for the shareholders in these concerns when the next dividend comes to be declared. Guinness may make a good show, but all the others are bound, I believe, to tell a more or less sorrowful tale. In spite of the reorganisation of the copper ring, the boom" shows signs of being a thing of the past. It is beginning to be perceived that the abnormal price to which the metal has been driven up will lead to the opening of fresh sources of production. Were that to take place to any large extent, the Paris combination would inevitably be smothered.

MAT FAIR.—Extremely risky. Where is the security? Far better put your little store into the Post Office Savings Bank.

FREE.—Hold on, unless you are very hard driven for money.

H. W. B.—The company is quite sound, I believe; the heavy fall was due to the shares having been previously raised up far beyond their intrinsic value. I think you had better hold on.

PRIOR.—I. The concern is, of course, of a very speculative nature; honestly managed, it ought to prosper. Yes, for example, the latest report of the directors, pointing to the likelihood of large profits before long.

FALCONER.—It is, I believe, a sound concern and doing good business. You must exercise your own judgment about seeing; I should hold on for a bit.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

At last, England has arrived at a settled policy as regards Sudan and the Eastern Sudan. It is "to stand purely on the defensive against any hostile movement or combination of the Arab tribes, avoiding any cause of action which might involve the ultimate necessity of offensive action, but encouraging trade by every means in their power." Excellent, but what a great pity this policy was not formulated when Mr. Gladstone ruled the roost. He squandered thousands of lives and millions of money in abortive attempts to open up trade by rifle bullets and cannon balls; and not until he discovered the impossibility of winning Arab friendship by these means did he make the other discovery that the Sudanese were a people "fighting to be free."

Poor Lord Granville! To think that this amiable but grotesquely weak nobleman filled the position of Foreign Secretary for many years! No wonder that things always went wrong; they could not help doing so in the hands of such a feeble bungler. Listen to his lordship on the Home Rule question. "Let us go on," he exclaimed at Liverpool, "and try to obtain for the Irish, by the help of England, Scotland, and Wales, the adoption of that precious old Liberal principle—that you cannot govern a free people against their own will." Precious old fiddlestick! Why, we have governed every country we have ever conquered and annexed against the will of the people for a time, and every other nation in the world does the same. Moreover, Lord Granville's argument means, in plain English, that the logical conclusion, that if the Irish people demanded independence, we should be wrong in not granting the demand.

A strenuous effort, to which I intend to give all possible support, will be made as soon as Parliament reassembles to get the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill passed. It is an excellent measure, well conceived, lucidly drafted, and calculated to effect its objects without undue interference with parental control. That it is badly needed the disgraceful state of our streets after dark abundantly testifies. Walking along the Strand the other night from Wellington-street to Charing Cross, I counted no less than fifty-seven juvenile mendicants, including match-sellers, on only one side of the busy thoroughfare. There must be thousands of children who are kept out of bed night after night until nearly the early hours in order that their parents may lead lives of sloth and self-indulgence.

Even real, genuine "martyrs" no longer draw in Ireland. In spite of the appearance of the lately-imprisoned Alderman Hooper at the recent Kinsale meeting, the attendance was meagre and the proceedings tame to a degree. In vain did Mayor Hooper endeavour to get up a bit of a ruction by charging the Kinsale folks with being lukewarm to the cause. Other organs—if not Hoopers—had played that tune too often for it to have any effect. So the worthy mayor had to conclude with the expression of a pious hope that when the landlord came down upon these anathematized Irishmen "the devil might tempt them." Well, even that might be preferable to being mended by Mr. Parnell.

The Gladstonites at Wolverhampton have not made much progress as yet with their unworthy endeavour to get rid of Mr. Villiers. They have succeeded, it is true, in getting two of the sitting members, but only on condition that these watch-dogs will confine themselves to acting as bona fide helpers. That pledge will effectually muzzle them, at all events, but it is a burning shame that a gentleman who has represented the constituency for more than fifty years should be subjected to Caucus bullying and spying.

Mr. Goschen did quite right to refuse the freedom of Aberdeen. The loss is not his, but that of the city which was too miserably crushed by the spirit of faction to avail itself of the chance of inscribing on its burgess roll the name of one of the greatest statesmen of the day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not require the shrill cracked voice of Aberdeen to add to the volume of his praise. Perhaps it is a burning shame that a gentleman who has represented the constituency for more than fifty years should be subjected to Caucus bullying and spying.

What is the meaning of this absurd split in the Conservative party at East Finsbury? Two associations claiming that honoured name have taken the field against one another, each with its own pet candidate, and nothing will content them but that they must give the fullest publicity to their miserable strife. For shame, gentlemen, for shame! Is it an appropriate time for these puerile pastimes when the enemy is at the gates? Instead of ballyragging one another, you would find much more profitable employment in trying to win back the seat which the Gladstonites captured at the general election. If you cannot settle your wretched dispute among yourselves, ask the Carlton Club to appoint an arbitrator.

Mr. O'Brien is very angry with Mr. Balfour for having insinuated that his "manhood" was "lately in the form of sandwiches and lib. and other comforts." The patriot admits, however, that he did get a good deal more sustenance than the prison dietary affords, "bits of meat" and "stray scraps" of food which were surreptitiously conveyed to him by officials. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Balfour spoke by the book after all.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Newmarket Houghton meeting was a great success in its first three days, at any rate. The weather was always very beautiful by the time that racing commenced, the course in splendid order, and the company remarkably good. The Frenchmen mustered in great force for the Cambridgeshire, and put their money down freely on Teubenshire. The mare was not fated to win, however. In fact, she looked in anything but winning trim, and her defeat did not cause surprise to those who go on horses' appearance.

From a good start, Bismarck made running at a great pace, and kept in the front till near the bushes. There Cactus, Veracity, and Belle Mahone were close up with Mr. Cooper's horse, who still looked most like winning. In the last hundred yards Veracity and Cactus headed Bismarck, and a slashing finish between the two left Veracity winner by a head, with Bismarck third. The result was most enthusiastically received. In fact, I don't think that any other horse's success could have been more popular. As a rule, professional bettors lose, but the public, so many of whom will not support favourites at short prices, had a good day.

Surely some very great mistake was made with Mania, though it is extremely difficult to see where it could come in. Very likely the great pace set by Bismarck upset some of the other fancied competitors. The time—1min. 55.35 sec.—is the fastest on record, but in this connection it has to be considered that the course first used on Tuesday is far easier than the old uphill track.

On Monday, Red Palmer won a good public trial in beating Drizzle. King Cole landed the Selling Plate as he pleased; and The Tyke once more did Sir C. H. Hoptopp a good turn by taking the First Welter. Upstart might have beaten Chilperic for the All-Aged Selling Plate had White ridden as well as Watts. Nearly all Stockton's friends had tired of backing him, and lost by his landing the Flying Stakes. Only a poor fellow turned out for the Criterion, in which Royal Star, who used to be better known as the North Star colt, was lucky. For Enthusiasm was going twice as fast as

the winner at the finish, and was only beaten by a head. This was probably the worst Criterion field ever started. Seclusion and Davenport had a tremendous fight in the Criterion Nursery. It seemed as though the latter had won by a good neck, but Seclusion got up in the last stride or two.

Bray Lass, who has mended her manners, took the £200 Plate on Tuesday very easily, and on Wednesday followed by beating Pullerton, Paloma, and Link Boy. The second favourites, Paget and Carnival, won the Light Weight Selling Plate and the Bonus Nursery; and we wound up the day with the Home Bred Produce Stakes, in which Rydal only just beat Unrefined.

Wednesday's proceedings commenced with the Brethly Welter, a capital race with Harpagon and Martinet at the finish. The next, the New Nursery, also led to a close finish, in which Ixia failed to quite catch Domino. Then came the Dewhurst Plate, Enthusiasm, Australia, and two others opposed to a novelty which beat them all just as soon as Fred Barrett liked to let him. Bray Lass, having won the All-Aged Stakes, to which I have already alluded, had a very sporting affair in the High Weight Handicap. All the five runners were backed heavily. In the end Tom Cannon, on Red Palmer, won very easily indeed. Sea Song, who won, and Toscana both beat Emerald very cleverly in the Subscription Stakes.

Frank Hinde's assault-at-arms at Newmarket on Tuesday was a great success as regards the boxing, but the attendance was by no means what was expected. Mitchell will sail for America on Saturday. After his arrival we may, perhaps, get a fight between the two. The fight between Kilrain and the Unknown, a personage as yet quite undiscoverable. If any reliance can be placed in American accounts of J. L. Sullivan, it is quite absurd to think of his fighting for ever so long to come. Most probably Kilrain and Mitchell will undertake a sparring tour before either get a match on. Bill Goode and Arthur Bobbitt are matched to box twelve rounds on November 23rd for £200 a side.

The Sussex County Cricket Club propose two alternative amendments in the rule relating to county qualification. They are to enable men settled in a county other than that of their birth to change service without missing two years. That is to say, to permit cricketers employed in one county's cricket to qualify by living in another for a couple of years. There is a good deal to be said for this, and also a great deal to be said against the plan, and, no doubt, will be said, too.

Burton-on-Trent on Monday won the final tie of the water polo championship by beating the Otter Swimming Club by three goals to two. Burton deserved their win, for they twice journeyed to London to play. Joey Nuttall's challenge to the world at a mile for £500 a side remains unanswered.

Only a few score spectators assembled to see Toff Lynch, of Camberwell, endeavour to walk four miles in thirty minutes on the London road at Newmarket on Tuesday. The day was not propitious for the wind, against him as he started, was strong, and the road led well to cover the distance. Lynch, however, did well to cover the distance in only three seconds outside the stipulated time. Judging by this he would have accomplished his task right enough had conditions been favourable. As it was, he had his trouble pretty much for nothing, since there was no stake or bet depending on the trial.

The Maori team came in for a dreadful beating at Sheffield Park, where they met a representative fifteen of Middlesex County. Up till then the public had supposed that the New Zealanders were a first-class team. The result of this engagement ought to undeceive them on that subject.

Lord Sheffield, who it was hoped, would once more welcome the public to his park, appears to be as determined as ever on the subject. Only those who were invited were permitted to enter for the football match. These were most hospitably entertained; the rest most rigorously excluded.

After their defeat by Middlesex, the New Zealand footballers journeyed to Hull to play the town at Hollersness-row. The match proved very attractive to the local folk, and between 10,000 and 12,000 people paid gate, so that some £500 will be divisible between the visitors and the Hull Club. Hull scored one try and three minors to four minors.

Jim Carney, being tired of inactivity, offers to pay McAuliffe's expenses if he will come to Europe to fight. Seeing that fighting was not McAuliffe's strong suit when the Birmingham man went to America twice to meet him, and after a bit of trouble in getting him into a ring would not come out of his corner, Carney is hardly likely to draw the Yankee by this latest proposal.

My friend Major Wardell, Esq., of the Melbourne Cricket Club, sends me a report of its annual meeting. From this I see that the tour of English cricketers the year before last resulted in a loss of £3,582 15s. 3d., which has left a deficit of £318 on the year's business. The club is lucky to be able to lose £3,000 in a season and not mind.

OLD IZAAK.

If, by any manner of means, words, both written and spoken, could purify a river, the water of the Lea would assuredly be of a crystal-like brightness, for the subject of its pollution has formed the main point of discussion at meetings of all kinds. Resolutions have been drawn up, and passed, and have proved a source of much enjoyment to gentlemen who love to hear the sound of their own voices; and then sometimes, as a result, a closely written document has been handed to a member of Parliament, who, if he used pipe lights, doubtless found it very handy. By those numerous individuals who, above all things, desire to see their names appended to a lengthy statement of their opinions in print, the subject has been seized upon again and again, and they have asked in angry sadness, as one did in a contemporary last week, "How long is this frightful pollution to be allowed?"

It will, of course, be allowed, and will continue, until practical steps are taken to prevent it; and to carry on a war against those who pollute is a certain sum of money, and here, I fancy, is the real difficulty, and the one which is shirked by orators and writers alike. It should not, however, weigh with the Anglers' Association, which has done so much already for the Lea, looking at its sound financial position; and I am at a loss to understand its action, or rather want of action, in the matter. It is surely almost unnecessary to point out that it is of no use to guard and stock the water if the fish are poisoned in it.

Once upon a time, as they say in the story books, the sapient gentlemen constituting the Hackney Board of Works came to the conclusion that it would perhaps be as well if they took some action, so they sent a sanitary inspector down to the river side when the odour emanating from it was particularly strong, but his smile was "childlike and bland" as he sniffed complacently, and declared that he smelt nothing. At last, however, he was taken to a bridge, where he saw people rushing across, pinching their noses, though they had just taken a dose of particularly nasty medicine, and then unable to discredit the evidence of his own eyes, he admitted that there might be something in the complaints, but that for many years past he had lost all sense of smell.

It has been argued by the authorities at the Tottenham Sewage Works that, as fish swarm to their outfall, they evidently appreciate what they find there, and that therefore it does not cause their destruction, but this is a mistake. The fish go there in search of a small blood worm, which

may be said to be born and bred of the sewage, and either the worm or the sewage which they perhaps consume with it is poison to them. The effect of their death is soon apparent, for in a very short time they are rotten and stinking, and the same observation applies to fish which have been caught at a drain swim in the Thames.

The committee of the seventh international fly and bait casting tournament are to be congratulated upon the success of their labours. They had to contend against many difficulties, but notwithstanding the bad weather and the total extinction of all the sympathy and support of the great majority of handing over the surplus profits to the almost defunct Thames Angling Preservation Society, they have a balance on the right side of £31 11s. 8d. It is announced that they will not undertake the management of a similar affair for 1889, so I hope that some other body of anglers will take the matter up, and that the profits, instead of being wasted, will again be given to the Anglers' Benevolent Society, which had previously received them, except on one occasion, when they were divided with the T.A.F.S.

A very ingenious invention has been brought out in the shape of a patent tube stool for anglers. The advantages which the inventor claims for the stool are:—1. The small compass in which it can be packed and carried, being then nine inches long, six inches wide, and one inch thick. 2. It does not sink in on marshy ground. 3. It does not cost more than an ordinary camp stool, and never wears out with fair treatment.

At the time of writing the water above the tide-way in the Thames is very clear, and the reports from the upper river are as good as the poor sport which anglers are having. A few roach and dace were seen taken below lock, but are only worthy of mention in official reports, which pass through the hands of half a dozen people, each gifted with a fertile imagination, before they attain the dignity of print, and are submitted to the gaze of a wondering world. The Lea anglers are also very quiet, and a few hours' rain will improve the chances in both rivers.

With reference to the remarkable catch made in the Test, reported in my notes last week, I find that it was even more extraordinary than was at first supposed. In addition to salmon, grayling, and pike, there were two trout, two perch, and two minnows, each and two fine perch weighing about 11lbs. each. Thus we have salmon, grayling, pike, trout, and perch killed by the same rod in one day. The fish must indeed have made a splendid show, for they may all be looked upon as specimens of the handsomest tribes in the water, and the taking of them in such a short space of time is an unprecedented occurrence.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

It is pleasant to see that the native conscience of India is beginning to awaken to the shame of acting cruelly to dumb animals. Quite a howl of indignation is arising about the unnecessary torture to which stray dogs are put when being destroyed. Instead of being shot, or shot and then bludgeoned to death in the streets, a more humane method has been suggested. In some instances, a dozen blows have been given before the unfortunate animal expired; in others, a canine carcass, supposed to be dead, has shown signs of life some hours afterwards. Truly, not a good way to teach humanity to the younger generation of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

Dogs that sleep outside at nights during winter often suffer greatly from cold, owing to a want of care on the part of their masters. It does not suffice that the kennel is tight and water-tight; that is all very well, so far as it goes, but something more is required. And this something is an abundance of straw, well shaken up every night before the animal goes to bed. In the case of thin-coated dogs, other precautions are necessary. If they are to be saved from liver and lung complaints. The kennel should be placed in the most sheltered position, with sacking or some other thick stuff, lapping it down to the ground, except at the entrance. But better than all the rest is a coat of thick warm material, covering the whole body, and being kept in its place by strings across the chest and below the neck. Clothed like this, even the most thin-skinned dog will bear a deal of cold with impunity.

I have received several interesting letters from obliging correspondents about the ferocity of weasels and stoats. A correspondent at Brighton writes that some time ago, when he and a friend were crossing a field near Newmarket, they came upon a family of weasels—two old ones and seven youngsters. Much to the alarm of the human intruders, the animals went for them in a body, and they had to make tracks in haste.

The British Lion says that he knew a man who was attacked by weasels and badly injured. The same gentleman, who was cutting from a Dundee newspaper, stating that a man had a narrow escape from being attacked by weasels near that town. He had gone to shoot wood-pigeons, and had put down his gun for a short time, when he found himself surrounded by about thirty of these animals. Some came to his assistance, and he got from amongst them. This paragraph, though, is hardly definite enough—it does not say that the animals attempted to touch the man. Mr. C. S. Reed, of Bromley, Kent, relates that about twelve years ago, while walking near a farm-house, where a quantity of corn was stored, he saw a weasel attacking one of the fowls. On finding itself at close quarters with my correspondent, the little creature turned at once and without hesitation attacked him. Mr. Reed killed it with a blow of his stick, and still has it stuffed in his possession.

From Mr. Cannon I have the following interesting letter:—

The polecat is becoming conspicuous by its absence. I remember that in the autumn of 1850 this animal was often to be met with in the neighbourhood of Kentish Town and Parliament Hill Fields. On one occasion a small cocker spaniel of mine had a sharp fight with and was worsted by a large specimen in a ditch running along the Highgate Fields, now covered with streets. I well remember the time when I saw the well-known track of a polecat at the mouth of a drain, in a dry pond about one hundred yards from the Archway Tavern, Holloway—also saw all bricks and mortar. The former incident happened about the time when the old Kentish Town road, as far as the Euston road, where it was taken in a side-wind. I was a boy at the time, and, going to school, was nearly upset by the state and about three pounds of pounds, and I well remember the time when I saw the polecat in full cry through the old Kentish Town tollgate.

I have also received a budget of letters with reference to dogs in South Africa. Mr. Simop's statement in last week's issue, that hydrophobia is unknown among them, is corroborated by Mr. T. G. Ross, who has lived there for five years, and by Mr. F. Christie. Mr. Christie says that vicious bulls have been known to become quite tame when imported to South Africa. The same gentleman expresses an opinion that the cause of this immunity from hydrophobia is that the heat of Natal is dry, while that of England is wet. But if this is the case how is it that the disease exists in India, which also has a dry heat? I am more inclined to agree with Mr. W. W. Buckland, who thinks that the reason is that no rabid animal has yet found its way to those parts. The ownerless pariah dogs of Constantinople are also free from this terrible scourge. No operation, such as removal of the "worm," can have been performed upon them. Mr. Carey-Hobson, also an old resident at the Cape, endorses Mr. Simop's assertion, but does not agree with him as to the aforesaid operation being the preventive.

Mr. Browne, of South Florida, very kindly sends an account of a strange proceeding of a small bird:—"I was sitting outside my house enjoying the sunshine on the afternoon succeeding a very cold night in January last year, when a small bird lit on a fence close by me. I called to it, and it flew to me, perched on the toe of my boot, and on to my lap, and then flew away. After

a while, I went into the house and thought I had seen the last of my little friend, when, after a time, he came back, and I called to him. He came into the house and commenced hopping about the room, and from the floor on to my shoulder. He stayed there for some time, then flew away, and I saw him no more."

THE ACTOR.

The house-warming of the Shaftesbury Theatre, to which Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster invited so many friends, was a very pleasant function. There was not, necessarily, so notable a gathering on the opening night, but still the sight was sufficiently brilliant. The crowded auditorium looked well by its patrons, and the pit was well pleased with the refreshment-room provided them, though they would have liked a little more space between the rows of seats.

Mr. Mansfield had a poor house for the premiere of "Prince Karl." I mention the fact because I think it was creditable to London. The performance was for the benefit of the East-end poor, and it is surprising that—with that long list of "patrons," too—there should have been so many empty benches, and receipts amounting only to a few shillings over £100. Such results are not very encouraging to the philanthropic.

What an interesting show is that of the Armada and Elizabethan relics in the grand saloon of Drury Lane Theatre! I tried hard to master the contents of all the cases before the private view was over, but found it impossible to do so, so numerous are the exhibits and so full of attraction is each one of them. A whole morning might well be devoted to them. Of course everybody who is not struck by the chair of torture, a gruesome instrument, and by the beauty of the armour contributed by Mr. Broad. Some of the helmets are beautifully engraved.

The opening ceremony, performed by the Earl of Winchelsea (a direct descendant of Sir Christopher Hatton, of Elizabethan fame), was attended by a number of favoured people, who must be divided into three well-defined sections—"swells," actors, and journalists. Of these, the second class was very well represented by Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Miss Winifred Emery, Mr. Henry Hamilton, Miss Kate Ewke, and Mr. E. W. Gardner.

Crossing over from Drury Lane to the Savoy, I found that handsome theatre crammed from roof to floor. And why, think you? Simply because Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. William Greet, and Mr. Sidney Alport had arranged for the testimonial benefit of Mr. Henry Bracy a programme of irresistible attraction. They had secured an act each of "Pepita" and "Betsey," "Cox and Box," by an admirable cast, Mr. Hervey's "Good Business" (an excellent item for such occasions), and a galaxy of vocalists and actors to give songs and recitations.

When I arrived, Miss Camille D'Arville was waiting. "Dear Heart," and made me think at once of Marion Hood. Then came Mr. Durward Lely, with an excerpt from "Carina," and Mr. Snazelle was singing a ditty by Balfie when I took my departure. The committee will be able to make Mr. Bracy a very handsome present in the form of a cheque for a very solid amount. Bracy is so popular that everybody wishes him good luck in Australia.

Talking of "Cox and Box," it is curious that, on the very next night, it should have been "put on" at the Court in front of the amusing "Mamma." The patrons of the Court will now have a lever-de-rideau worth seeing and hearing. "Cox and Box," as most people know, is Mr. Maddison Morton's "Box and Cox" fitted with solos, duets, and trios from the pens of Mr. Burmand and Sir Arthur Sullivan. It was first performed in London, I believe, at the German Reeds, at Easter, 1869.

Another interesting revival is that of Arthur Murphy's comedy, "The Way to Keep Him," by the Compton County company at Brighton. This play first saw the light at Drury Lane in 1769, and is excellent in tone and moral. It tends to impress upon wives that, having secured the love of their husbands, they should take care to preserve it. Now that can best be done it is the object of the dramatist to show.

Every one will sympathise with Miss Agnes Hewitt, whose reproduction of "The Two Orphans" has been so poorly supported that she has been fain to close her theatre, the Olympic, which she has conducted with so much courage and which has not always with good judgment. Miss Hewitt has made steady progress as an actress, and even if she does not continue in management there should always be a place for her winning looks and pleasant talent on the London boards.

I hear that Mr. B. C. Stephenson, the author of "Dorothy" and "A Woman of the World," is at work on a comedy-drama for Miss Melnotte.

JACK ALLROUND.

"J. T." asks for a recipe for ginger wine. To three gallons of water add ten pounds of loaf sugar, the thin rind of four lemons, four ounces of pounded ginger, and four ounces of raisins. Let all boil for an hour, skimming carefully. Then pour into a tub or other vessel and leave till next day. Strain the mixture and add the juice of four lemons, one ounce of essence, and one ounce of half tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Put the wine into a cask, and stir daily for two or three days. Ask then, and leave it for six weeks, when it should be racked carefully into a clean cask and bunged up for another month, it is then fit for bottling.

In reply to "W. A.," there is a preparation sold in the shops to mix with water colours for colouring photographs. But I have seen photos very nicely coloured, the only medium used being gum arabic dissolved in water. The first preparation costs one shilling a bottle. You can make as much of the second with a pennyworth of gum.

"Moses" and several other correspondents will be glad if "S. L. L.," who said in our columns last week that he "has used paraffin oil for washing and boiling clothes," will tell them "how he uses it, and how much paraffin to how much water?" Is the paraffin put in hot or cold water?

The following is a simple and excellent method for curing a ham of seventeen pounds weight, which "Francis" has ready to pickle. Take five ounces common salt, one ounce bay salt, one and a half ounces black pepper, one ounce saltpetre, and three-quarters of a pound of coarse sugar. Dry these ingredients before the fire, pour and mix them thoroughly, and rub the mixture well into the ham. Place the ham in a pickle tub or glazed earthen vessel, and turn and baste it every day with the brine that runs from it for a month. Then drain it dry and hang the ham in a cool airy place, and, if you can, smoke it for a fortnight.

"F." has a very painful soft corn on top of toe, and wishes to cure it. A pinch of common chalk put on such a corn and a piece of linen rag over it to keep the chalk in place, repeating the operation daily, will, in a short time, absorb the hurtful moisture and cause the corn to come off in a hard shell.

I am asked by "Filter" to tell him "in what proportion sand and charcoal should be used to make a common filter with flower pots, and how should it be made?" To make the filter effectual, the flower pot must be a large one, into the hole of which a tin spout about an inch deep and a quarter of an inch in diameter should be cemented to direct the flow of water straight down. First, into the flower pot you place a layer, two inches deep, of small round shingle or gravel stones, which must be well washed, boiled in water, and washed again. Over these lay a portion of coarse flannel or horsehair cloth, cut to fit the pot. Upon this spread a layer three or four

inches deep of animal charcoal, of grains about the size of coarse gunpowder, a partition of flannel or horsehair as before, and over that three inches of the very finest and cleanest sand procurable. Another flannel or horsehair partition follows, over which two or three inches of rather larger and thoroughly cleaned stones as below. These latter are to keep the whole in position. A common galvanised iron pail, with a hole cut in the centre of the bottom, and a spout soldered in, will, I think, be found to answer more conveniently than the flower pot.

"N. C. X." has a pair of mixed cotton and wool curtains she is anxious to dye a maroon colour. Let her prepare a dyeing bath as follows: To a clear solution of one pound and a half of catechu, add a quarter of pound of logwood and a quarter of pound of tartar, boil the curtains for two hours in this bath, rinse them out, and then add to the bath a quarter of a pound of bichromate of potash and two ounces of sulphate of copper, put the curtains in and boil for half an hour to an hour according to the shade required. I do not know the weight of the curtains, but the above are the proper proportions for about six pounds weight of stuff. My correspondent was anxious for a recipe, but I think her curtains would probably be cheaper and certainly better done at the dyer's.

"A Reader of the People" wants to make a cement for fixing enamel letters on glass that would be impervious to wet or damp, and will set quickly. "I might try the following; I am told it answers, but I have never tried it:—Copal varnish fifteen parts, drying oil five parts, turpentine three parts. Melt these in a water bath, and add ten parts slaked lime."

My very indifferent penmanship has caused the substitution of the letter "h" for the letter "j," in last Sunday's issue. This may mislead some of our readers, who wish to try their skill as mufin makers. Mufins should never be baked in an oven, but always in the open on a hot plate.

GENERAL CHATTER.

New rendering of an old proverb, anent the Mackenzie-Bergmann controversy:—"Too many doctors kill the Kaiser."

The great copper monopoly is re-established on a firmer footing than ever, the period of its existence being extended to twelve years. In order to prevent over-stocking, the partners in this unholy combination agree to diminish production by one sixth, and in return for their sacrifice, they are guaranteed a still higher price for their goods. As usual in these cases, the consumers are the losers. "Nunke pays for all," consumers are gulled more heavily, while greedy capitalists become more bloated than ever.

A bumpkin who lately returned to Mangoldshire from seeing the sights of London astonished his friends by relating that the roof of one of the largest and grandest theatres is set on fire every night as a popular attraction. It appears that he had seen the flaming censers on top of the Empire, and, being somewhat muddled in mind, a not uncommon result of seeing the sights of London—he mistook them for a conflagration.

It gives me very great pleasure to hear that a determined effort is being organised in North Kensington by the vicars of St. James's and St. Clement's to save from the builder the four acres of land on which the "destructor" was to have been built. It stands in the middle of a very poor and densely populated district, and is badly needed as a playground for the multitudinous children of the teeming locality. The Kensington Vestry will shortly be petitioned, I understand, to provide the sum required to purchase the plot. As it is not a large amount, while the good effected would be incalculable, the vestry will no doubt readily accede to the proposal.

If the Cape diamond fields go on increasing in productiveness as they did last year, the value of the gem will be bound to diminish. The exports of 1887 exceeded those of 1886 by nearly half a million carats, while, odd to say, the price actually increased a trifle. The annual exportation of these gems from the South African fields now exceeds 44,000,000 in monetary value. No wonder Cape Colony is growing rich.

The Lord Mayor's show promises to be a poor affair this year. Alderman Whitehead's aesthetic taste being antagonistic to the usual accompaniments. No doubt the great triumphal cars and several other adjuncts go much closer to the ridiculous than to the sublime. But what does that matter if the many-headed relish them? The part of the show that I should like cut out is the procession of aldermen and other civic worthies in open carriages. They are neither beautiful, nor elevating, nor awe-inspiring in their chimney-pot hats and sad-coloured clothing.

Lord Dufferin's one mistake during his tenure of power in India was his sending too small a force to Upper Burma to bear down all opposition. It was a bad blunder, and cost us dearly before it was rectified. Where is the sweet reasonableness, then, of bestowing on him a title taken from the land where he thus "meddled and muddled"? He is promoted to the dignity of "Marquis of Dufferin and Ava," the latter being the name of the ancient capital of Burma. Much better would it have been to call him after some place in Western Afghanistan; he has done good work there, at all events.

Convinced that there is nothing like a show of trading competition to stimulate buying, a butcher in my neighbourhood has just opened a second establishment close to his former one, but with a different name over the shop front. It is great fun on Saturday nights to hear the abuse these supposed rivals shower upon one another, and to witness their efforts to attract custom from the other shop. It is said that the proprietor of the two concerns gives a tall supper once a week to the employees of the establishment which has taken most money during the six days.

Some people will sympathise, no doubt, with Miss Stirling, the Salvationist "colonel" who has been sentenced in Switzerland to 100 days' imprisonment for persisting in making proselytes among minors, contrary to the Swiss law. For my own part, I cannot see where there is room for pity. In the first place, she knew that she was breaking the law; secondly, it is an altogether abominable practice to undermine the religious principles of the young people not yet out of their teens. I care not whether the proselytiser be Salvationist, Protestant, or Romanist; that sort of religious trickery requires to be stopped with a very strong hand indeed.

Something ought really to be done to facilitate pedestrian traffic at the junction of Wellington-street with the Strand. Either a subway or a gallery would be a great boon to nervous people. Perhaps the successor to the Metropolitan Board of Works will see to this matter. New brooms sweep clean for a time.

I am told that when Mr. Biggar appeared in the Special Commission Court quite a flutter took place among the feminine portion of the audience. Joseph bears the reputation of being a terrible lady-killer. One would not imagine that he is not personally appearance, for, sooth to say, he is not exactly an Adams.

"ELECTRIC AND PNEUMIC PIPE TREATMENT."—Every man and woman suffering from gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, paralysis, epilepsy, liver complaint, nervous debility, and any nervous ailment, should send for one of Johnson's Patent Hydro-Electric Belts, which combine the well-known efficacy of a portable Voltaic Battery of unique construction with the most powerful and safe electric current, and the most efficacious and safe "pneumatic" treatment. Write at once for pamphlet and price list. W. G. Johnson is the pioneer of Electrostatic treatment, and his Hydro-Electric Belt is the most scientific and safe appliance ever invented. It will restore your health, save your pocket, and make you "live long." Write at once for pamphlet and price list. W. G. Johnson, 36, New Bond-street, London, W. (Advt.)

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonskins*.)

The Lord Mayor's Show, this year, is to be merely a state procession, we read. What, then, about the poor children, for whose benefit alone business Londoners have so long endured patiently this annual stoppage of the traffic and its consequent roidyway? If the show is not to be a show, indeed, the sooner it is stopped altogether the better. If the string of commonplace-looking old gentlemen in seedy carriages, who have hitherto merely dimmed the circus gliding, are to be the principal feature of the next procession, the date of the show should not be the 9th of November, but the 5th.

We do not altogether approve of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. But what are we to say of the language of the German doctors on the other side? It can only be said that, when it comes to abuse, your pickpocket is not in it with your medical dictionary.

There does not seem to be much liberty of the press in the land of the Teuton. They have seized and imprisoned the late Emperor's diary. Nobody but Bismarck is allowed to open his mouth; for Bismarck's motto is *aut censeo aut calcio*.

The Emperor William has been making quite a long stay in Italy. For so young a monarch, he has spent a very short time at home. One will begin to think that he travels to get away from the great Chancellor. It is the only chance of a poor Emperor of Germany to pass a day or two of doing as he likes.

"The Irish are a humane people," said Mr. Gladstone; "their deviation in regard to cattle has a peculiar history which ought to make us blush as well as them." Why does not Mr. Gladstone give us that peculiar history which is to "make us blush as well as them"? We always felt sure that some one knew better than the rest of us what became of those poor cows' tails.

The Irish Secretary has to write a column letter a day to put Mr. Morley right. No wonder he spoke so strongly at the Church Congress. If the Home Rule party could but be convinced that there really is a difference between truth and falsehood, it would be a notable saving of souls—and postage.

Mr. Gladstone has a much easier way than Mr. Balfour of managing his correspondence. "I never said it," "I never meant it." "Shut up." It only costs a postcard, and there the matter ends.

(From *Punch*.)

ROYAL VISIT TO THE OWLS CAPITAL.—On Wednesday last London was brilliantly lighted to honour the arrival of King Fog, who paid his first state visit of the season to his own capital. He entered the city on the east, and proceeded in triumphal procession towards the west. On reaching Kensington he returned. His Majesty also visited the suburbs. The Royal progress was celebrated by grand fanfanas on a thousand respiratory organs. Baron Bronchitis was out with his bandanna borne by four horse-men. The actors of London, with bad colds, were represented by Mr. Hermann Wheizin, and in the train of King Fog followed the celebrated General De Precision with deputations from the various states of Ill-health and Indigestion. The rear was brought up by bands of roughs, burglars, and policemen at a respectful distance. His Majesty has been taking a slight rest during the last few days, but he has no intention of quitting the Metropolis for some time to come.

PRIMITIVE ARITHMETIC.—New Mistress: And what wages do you expect?—New Cook: Well, mum, it depends on the style you live in. If I'm to do the dining-room, entrance-hall, and door-keep, as well as the cooking, like in a middle-class house, twenty pounds a year. But if I'm to have a kitchen-maid to 'elp, and nothing but the cooking to attend to, like in a gentleman's house, I shall require forty!

SOCIAL AGONIES.—Angelina: Look, Edw. Mr. and Mrs. Dedleigh Boreham! I'm quite ashamed to meet them. They're always asking us to dinner, and we've never even asked them inside our house! We really must make some return.—Edwin: Some return? Why, confound it! once we actually did dine with them! What more can they expect?

ANDICAPED.—Gael-bird (having just picked "landed" money): A man in watch! Shabby old 'bung'!—'im a man o' property, too! Ugh! What 'ith downright fraud like this 'ere, an' coercion, an' what not, a poor man ha'n't got a chance!

(From *Judy*.)

THE IDEAL.—Mrs. Vine: Good-bye, Mr. Jones. You've never been to see us, as you promised.—Mr. Jones: Well, to tell you the truth, I'm ashamed to say I've forgotten your address.—Mrs. Vine: Oh! Vine Court.—Mr. Jones: Er—What number?

THOSE AGGRAVATING MEN.—The dense man, who never understands that No. as a rule means Yes. The flighty man, who hovers about, but cannot be induced to settle. The bashful man, who lets the most heavenly opportunities slide. The reckless man, who lets you in for a scolding from mamma. The underscoring man, who tells you how awfully pretty your youngest sister is. The enigmatical man, who keeps his intentions a profound secret. The fool of a man, who has no intentions whatever.

WRIGHT RIGHT.—The town of Tarbolton, N.B., is greatly agitated. The inspector of poor, Mr. Wright, has sued the Rev. Mr. Higgins for alleged defamation of character, assessing damages at £250. If we understand (alright), Higgins had no right to write that Wright was a wilful perverter of the truth. However, the case is sub judice, so we must not comment further on Wright's wrongs.

ONE WAY OF DOING THINGS.—She: George, there's Timmins the draper over there. Have you paid his bill yet?—George: Well, no; but I wrote and said that if he would send round punctually at ten to-morrow, I'd let him know when he could call again.

(From *Fan*.)

IT'S SCOTCH, YOU KNOW.—Quits Scotch!—MacDonald: Yes, yes, mon; an' while I wa' awa' I never forgot the pair o' mither!—MacPherson: Gi' me yer hand, laddie. I love a man that thinks of his mither!—MacD.: Ay! Every mither I sint three pun ten to mair pair o' mither!—MacP.: Gi' me yer hand, mon. It's to yer credit to think of yer mither!—MacD.: Yes, every mither I sint three pun ten to mair mither, an' tauld her tae put three pun ten awa' me, an' tae keep the ten for her!

COR PROSCUTORE.—The Squire: Good morning, Lady Di. S'pose you're off to the meet at Foulley Grove. Does your father find the cube plentiful enough?—M.F.H.'s Daughter: I should think he does. I've five young brothers, don't you know?

DID SHE DESERVE IT?—Dissatisfied Cobby (to fare): Yah! I suppose yer come all this way arter the cook's place! 'Ope its filled hup!

The horseflesh that a man was charged with selling in the New Cut as beef the other day was certainly a new cut of beef, and the man who bought it could hardly bridle his indignation, and said he could not eat a bit.

A contemporary states that boiling to death was a capital punishment in the reign of Henry VIII. It may have been thought so in those days, but he who would consider it a capital punishment now would, to say the least of it, be somewhat eccentric in his tastes.

(From *Funny Folks*.)

A NEW PROFESSION.—Uncle John: Well, Phil, my boy, and what will you be when you grow up?—Phil: Well, uncle, I suppose I'll be a little awkward at first.

John Lucas, the head waiter at one of the principal hotels of Saratoga, has just died, and left a fortune of sixty thousand dollars. Another illustration of the wealth that comes to "the man who waits!"

Education Note—Capital Letters: L. S. D. and the Three R's.

First-rate Name for a Lady Analytical Chemist—Ann Elvers.

Elvers' Note—The Most Stirring Time of Life: The spooning period.

"Any change is better than none," as the

draper's customer remarked when she received a farthing out of the five pounds she'd handed in to pay for a dress-piece.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)

"I say, old man," ejaculated Spiffins, "what language does a donkey talk when it brays?" "That depends," replied Spiffins. "How's that?" inquired Spiffins. "Why, if it's a male, he would be a He-brayist, and would sing Hebray, but if it was a she, it would most likely chant in Ass-amose."

"Why are you going to charge me twopenny?" asked a bewildered passenger; "I have only ridden a couple of hundred yards, and I see you have some penny fares!" "Oh! yes, sir, if you don't get in at the Bank, and get out afore yer gets to Chancery-lane, or t'other side o' Tottenham Court-road, and atween this and the circus, and gets out afore we stops at the Edgware-road; but t'other fares is all tuppence, sir. Thanks, sir—right!" said the conductor of a pirate "bus."

"Why, you told me just now that old Elmer, the undertaker, was very ill, and I met him a few minutes ago as well as possible," said Spiffins. "Indeed!" ejaculated Spiffins, "then there must be some mistake somewhere; I was in a hurry when I saw him this morning, but he certainly told me he was worried over a bad fit of coffin."

"But really, Mr. Cashier, I'll repay you on Saturday," said Iky Mo; "I promise you, and my word is as good as my bond." "Yes, Mr. Moses," said the cashier, locking up cash-box. "I've no doubt that it is; and your bond is as bad as your word."

"Are you aware, Alexandry," said a serious friend of the family, "that it takes twenty-four hours for us to get round the sun, and—"

"Lor! is that all?" interrupted Alexandry; "it takes a jolly sight longer to get round a daughter, don't it? especially if she's like our Tootsie."

THE FATAL FIRE IN THE OLD KENT-ROAD.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry at Guy's Hospital touching the death of Joseph Horner Haynes, aged 17, a compositor, who died under circumstances reported in the *People* on Sunday last.—The deceased lived with his widowed mother in apartments at 17, Old Kent-road, a tobaccoist and confectioner's shop, occupied by Mr. W. C. Middleton, which premises were destroyed by fire on Friday morning, the 19th inst.—Mrs. H. Bryant, mother of deceased, described his falling her son's death by the cry of fire, and their escape into the shop below. Harry Bryant, a nephew of the last witness, said he went to bed shortly after ten o'clock, and woke up and found the room full of smoke. He got up and proceeded downstairs. The deceased clung to him on one side and deceased's sister on the other. When witness got to the bottom of the stairs he missed his footing, and all three fell to the ground. The smoke made witness nearly insensible, and someone dragged witness out into the street. The deceased was afterwards brought out.—Mr. Price, house surgeon, said the deceased died of bronchitis and died on Saturday week, the cause of death being bronchitis and smoke poisoning.—The jury returned a verdict of death from bronchitis, consequent upon smoke poisoning.

OLD TRADE CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."—A journal there appeared some remarks on the origin of the well-known blue frock as a distinctive badge for butchers, together with some further reference to other garments formerly used as insignia for special trades, which are now nearly or quite extinct. Most of these date back to the days of the old apprenticeship system, when the master tradesman generally required his pupil to wear the particular distinguishing mark or style of dress by which the trade he followed might be recognised. A remnant of this good old custom still survived in certain districts of Wales at the time of my boyhood. It was the common practice of the local boot and shoe dealers to make the lads in their employ—their apprentices, errand boys, &c.—an annual present of a pair of knee boots. This was usually done in the autumn, at about this time of year, just before the approach of winter, when such a gift would be likely to prove most acceptable. However, the high boots were not given only as a benefit to the recipients, but as the token generally accepted in that neighbourhood as denoting the wearer to be a messenger in the service of the boot and shoe industry, on the principle that a blue coat showed that its owner belonged to the butchery fraternity. It was understood that the boy was to wear his knee boots regularly during the winter months, and in addition the employer sometimes stipulated that he should keep them well polished. Among the smaller shopkeepers and working tradesmen it was customary for the sons of the proprietor to conform to this practice also. Thus, as my father was in the boot trade, my brothers and I were expected to wear high boots over our trousers as a sort of advertisement for the business. As a rule, Napoleon or Wellington boots were worn, but in our case we had occasionally to wear long fishing boots reaching to the hips, because our father's customers, being chiefly the seafaring population of the town, it was thought to be policy to remind them by this means of our speciality. Besides Napoleon boots, an advertising peak cap was usually worn, bearing in front the name and address of the firm; so that the casual observer was told at a glance both the trade and the particular house at which the boy was employed. As a matter of fact, this old Welsh custom was a far better advertisement for a shopkeeper than is the characteristic blue coat to a butcher. In his case, the colour of his coat shows only that he is a butcher, and does not indicate from which shop he comes; while with the bootmaker's lad, the brightly polished high boots involuntarily draw the attention to the cap, the inscription on which gives the remaining information. I quite concur, sir, in the sentiment of regret the writer of the article in your columns to which I allude gives expression, viz., that the decadence of these ancient customs of various trades should be one of the results of an advancing civilisation, and my suggestion is, of course, that in this instance those interested in the boot and shoe industry may with advantage to themselves attempt to revive it.—Yours, &c., A WELSHMAN.

THE NEW WATER-SPOUT (ER).

I've turned my coat again you see,
A trick I know so well;
A Lawsonite I now will be,
How long I cannot tell.
Although still port-ly, (h)ale, and stout,
For that I'm not to blame,
My w(h)ining way all tends, no doubt,
To help my little game.

I turned from Tory blue to buff,
To Radicals incline'd;
For once came not fast enough
To suit my soaring mind.
With them, by means of fawning ways,
I've risen towards my aim;
For soon I found that fawn'ing pays,
And suits my little game.

Through several years we struggled on,
'Mid blunders and disgrace,
Until we felt our chance was gone,
Nor dared the country face.
So then we brought the Franchise Bill,
In hope to raise our name;
But though it nearly failed, yet still
It saved my little game.

Adopting next the Home Rule Bill,
I turned a Parnellite;
But Tories gained the people's will,
And put us all to flight.
To Lawson's folk I've joined you see,
And now their help will claim;
Lord Chancellor I mean to be,
For that's my little game.
Bromley-by-Bow. G. PASCUS.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

The Czar of Russia seems anxious to show William of Germany that he, too, can make triumphant progress, and that, too, without leaving his own dominions. His Majesty has got over the dread of the Nihilists which kept him in his own palace for the first years of his reign, and is taking a tour in the Caucasus, which, although most of the daily papers ignore it, is of very great interest. The Czar has everywhere been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and, having visited the ancient and historic cities of the Caucasus, he is now about to visit that strange outcome of modern enterprise, Baku, the petroleum capital on the Caspian, where the Shah is to meet him. The result of this meeting will be of far more importance to us than the visit of the Emperor William to Rome and Vienna, for it is absolutely certain that a blow will be struck against our already waning influence in Persia and the Persian Gulf.

Anyhow, the Mackenzie incident has been magnified into a State matter, and although it seems very ridiculous to the Foreign Offices of both countries, and Count Hatzfeldt has expressed himself decidedly on the matter, the fact remains that Lord Salisbury was last week actually summoned to town on the subject, and was on each occasion closeted with the German ambassador more than an hour. Of course, Sir Morell very wisely pleads ignorance of it all; but as I saw him on Tuesday in close colloquy with the member of the Government who generally has the adjusting of most of these delicate matters, it seems peculiar. I much regret having to pen these lines, but there is no doubt that the situation between the Brunswick and Hohenzollern dynasties is just now more than strained.

Sir Charles Warren is not an easy man to bully. Several people have lately been trying to get on with him without much result. He has not laid down on the ground or shrieked "I give in," which it would seem that some people, who completely failed to appreciate his character, thought he would. He has not left Scotland Yard, and I have every reason for stating that he does not mean to. At one moment it did, indeed, seem likely, but that moment has come by, and there is no reason now why he should ever consider such a step. Certainly he is not likely to do so because some people, with no wholly disinterested motive, want him to. The moment of danger referred to was when he was in antagonism to Mr. Monro, and perhaps with a different Home Secretary things might have been different; but Mr. Matthews, with his legal adroitness in evading an issue, found other means of settling the difference, and as far as Sir Charles is concerned, his position is his own as long as he chooses to hold it.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor endeavours to indignantly repudiate Mr. W. H. Smith's statement that Irish members live by agitation. He makes a feeble attempt to support his case by instancing Mr. Healy and Mr. W. O'Brien, but that is mere trifling. Is not the main body of the Irish members absolutely in the pay of the National League? Apart from this, has not Mr. Parnell made a fortune out of his agitation, and has not Mr. T. P. O'Connor himself derived some emolument from his connection with Irish politics? I admire Mr. T. P. O'Connor in some respects, and mean nothing to his discredit when I say that there were times before his Irish agitation was at its zenith, when he could not have taken £2,000 worth of shares in the *Star*, but he holds that number of shares at the present time if the records are to be trusted.

(From *Life*.)

The Princess of Wales, ever since the birth of her first child, suffered greatly from extreme nervousness, and the long and terrible illness of the prince went far to aggravate this. Although there is no reason whatever to apprehend any serious nervous breakdown in the case of her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, or even in the case of the Duchess of Alençon, yet any extra fatigue and worry almost prostrate her for the time being. A Russian prescription of tincture of gold has been recommended to her Royal highness, and been taken with some good result. Gold, phosphorus, and strychnine are notoriously the three best nerve tonics; that is the opinion of some leading nerve specialists of the day. Some short time back the ticking of a clock in the room at Sandringham so annoyed her Royal highness that it had to be stopped.

Some American ladies who possess splendid diamonds are very careful to have their jewels adequately protected. Several have heavy burglar and fire-proof safes built into the walls of their bedrooms, and their costly possessions are deposited there every night. Mr. William Astor and Mrs. Ogden Goelet both have alarms attached to the safes in their boudoirs, so that the slightest effort to tamper with the door will let loose a noise that can be heard a mile, and is calculated to induce nervous prostration in even the hardiest pilferer. When any of the Astors, Vanderbilts, Winthrops, or Lorillards, or Van Kessels travel, a special courier is sent by their jeweller to guard their diamonds, and he is responsible for their safe delivery. Mrs. Baran Stevens carries thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds done up in a brown paper parcel, and tied with a white cotton string. Her argument is that thieves would never suspect that so shabby a looking bundle, carelessly fastened into a shawl strap, was worth while carrying away. Mrs. Hicks-Lord transports a superb 100,000 dollar necklace and some quarters of a million's worth of diamonds in a chamois belt about her waist. Mrs. Bradley Martin has some dear particular stones that she used to carry in the little silk covered hair cushion that served her as a basket. If I hear that the French registration decree is likely to be put into the pockets of London tradesmen hundreds of thousands of pounds which have hitherto been paid to Parisian shopkeepers. Life in Paris has not for long past been what it used to be at one time, and not a few English and American residents in the French capital have long been waiting only for an excuse to transport themselves elsewhere. That excuse the registration decree has now afforded them, and the result is that London, which is each day becoming more and more the centre of civilisation, will benefit by the loss of Paris.

All sorts of rumours are still in circulation about Lord Charles Beresford and the chances of his being given command. As far as I can learn, there is no truth in these reports which one hears on all sides. The fact is simply this, that Lord Charles need not retire from the service before 1892, even if he does not obtain an appointment. In this case, however, he will be unable to attain flag rank. But if, as I hear, it is stated his lordship is offered a command next month, the circumstances alter considerably, for then by serving three years on a foreign station and three years on a home station he would not be obliged to retire without obtaining flag rank. It is thought that should Lord Charles not get a ship before next summer, he will again apply for work with the manoeuvres as he did this year, but was refused.

(From *The World*.)

The Queen leaves Balmoral for Windsor either on Tuesday, November 13th, or on the following day, her plans mainly depending on the arrangements of the Empress Frederick, as her Majesty, of course, wishes to reach the Castle before the arrival there of her oldest daughter, who, as at present arranged, will leave Berlin on either the 13th or the 14th for Flushing, at which port she will embark in the Victoria and Albert for Port Victoria, so that she will reach Windsor on the evening of the next day after her departure from Berlin.

The Prince of Wales, I hear, returns from Vienna very pleased with his visit, which he has liked immensely. Perhaps his sporting experiences are those he has enjoyed most; for in spite of his late hours and being a heavy man, the prince is wonderful active and a very good shot, and the sport he has had is different from what he usually gets, so that it was to him what must be a great recommendation—a perfect

novelty. He has lost weight since he went abroad, and is now a stone lighter than in August.

I believe there has been no question on which the Prince of Wales has had stronger views than on that of Ireland, and his opinions on the desirability of having a Royal residence there are perfectly well known. But his feelings on these matters were not shared in higher quarters, and to the prince's great credit, he has never permitted his opinions, if they were in opposition to those of the Queen, to become known. He is the first heir-apparent in England who has never allowed whatever differences may have arisen between him and the Crown to become public gossip.

It is believed at Berlin that one result of the Emperor William's visit to Rome will be a marriage between his Majesty's youngest sister, Princess Margaret, and the Prince of Naples. They will have an opportunity of falling in love with each other when the Empress Frederick goes to Italy next winter with her daughters. The Prince of Naples was born in November, 1859, and Princess Margaret in April, 1872.

I hear that hawking, or falcon-flying, will soon be introduced into Kildare by Colonel Crichton, of Mullaboden, to whose sporting spirit the county already owes much. The absence of trees and parks in some parts of this county makes it very suitable for a revival of this grand old sport, and the Curragh especially commends itself in this respect. There has been very little hawking in Ireland since Captain Dugmore, who took such a prominent part in the league movement, gave up hawks for Home Rule. The Irish falcons had a wonderful reputation in the Plantagenet era, and were reserved as presents for crowned heads, while their export was prohibited by special statute. Like the equally famous wolf-hound, they are nearly extinct.

A fact (Mr. Charles Keene may copy).—Neighbour (to a share churchwarden): Well, Mr. Bellamy, who was the stranger clergyman who preached this morning?—Churchwarden (who has often raved over the arrival of big brown-paper parcels from London at the vicarage): Well, I scarcely know, sir, but I always reckon they sent him down to parson from the stores!

(From *Truth*.)

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia are to arrive at Windsor Castle on November 20th, on a visit to the Queen. Princess Henry has been staying at Darmstadt with her father, the Grand Duke of Hesse, during the prince's absence in Italy.

The Emperor William has announced his intention of making the Neue Palais at Potsdam (Friedrichshagen) his summer residence, and extending alterations are to be carried out in the internal arrangements during the next six months. The Neue Palais was the summer residence of the Emperor and Empress Frederick during the whole of their married life. The Marble Palace on the bank of the Havel, which has hitherto been the country residence of the present Emperor and Empress, is to be lent to Prince and Princess Henry; and I hear that the Empress Frederick is to be offered Sans Souci, as she does not like Charlottenhof. Babelsberg, which is by far the most desirable of the numerous Royal residences at Potsdam, is now the property of the Empress Augusta, at whose death it will pass to the Grand Duchess of Baden.

It appears that the real cause of the failure of the Royal bear hunts in Transylvania was that the peasants had carefully driven the creatures away from the places where the Crown Prince of Austria and the Prince of Wales were to shoot. There were a large number of bears on the ground only a few days before the Royal hunts, but when the sportsmen arrived on the scene they had all departed into the recesses of the neighbouring mountains. The people of Transylvania detest both Austrians and Hungarians, and whenever a great hunt is announced they deliberately drive the bears and deer to a distance, so that, as a rule, the sporting arrangements of the territorial magnates are kept secret.

In spite of all the denials that have appeared, it is the fact that the publishers of "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble" are threatened with an action for libel. I understand, also, that they have hopes of more than covering up the loss which they sustained by the premature publication of excerpts by making the enterprising journals which printed them pay heavily for the luxury.

THE WIFE OF THE FAMILY.

The most curious of the many remarkable customs of the country with which our latest war has brought us in contact is polyandry. When Warren Hastings sent his first envoy to Tibet, more than a century ago, he specially mentioned this custom of the people as one on which he desired information, and since that time it has attracted the attention of all travellers who have come in contact with Tibetan social life. Polyandry is that species of polygamy in which the wife has more husbands than one, and it prevails wherever the Tibetan language is spoken, even in districts on the Indian side of the mountains. It is found in many other places, such as the interior of Ceylon, among the Todas and Nairs of Southern India, the Iroquois, and the aboriginal Tasmanians, but Tibetan polyandry has the peculiarity that the husbands are all brothers, or, at the least, very nearly related, so that the woman becomes the wife of a whole family. It does not appear to be in any way connected with the Tibetan religion, but it owes its existence to the poverty of the country and the desire to limit the population. It is practised by all classes of the population, rich and poor, and is only superseded by polygamy, or multiplicity of wives, where the people have been much in contact with Hindus or Mahomedans. Turner, the second of Warren Hastings' envoys to Tibet, says that the number of husbands is not restricted or defined; at Teshu Lumbi, and the residence of the Teshu Lama, he has known a family of five brothers living happily with one wife, and he thinks this probably is the practical limit. One woman is spoken of who was

Married to Six Brothers.

one of whom is quite a boy. A writer attributes the fact that the system works so peacefully to the calm, unemotional temperament of the people, who subordinate all other interests to those of the family. The children are regarded as sons of the house rather than of any individual member of it; all the husbands are treated as the fathers of the children, and there is no noticeable difference in the relations of a child to the different fathers. The surplus women left by the system are provided for in the Lama nunneries, where they learn to read and copy the Tibetan Scriptures and to engage in religious services. The choice of a wife for the family is the right of the elder brother, and the contract he makes involves marriage contracts with all the other brothers. The system is said to have existed in Tibet since prehistoric times, so that its origin is lost in antiquity. It has been suggested that it arose in a state of society where men were forced to be away from home for long periods, and where the duty of protecting the family would fall on the brothers in turn. The notable end which it serves is that it retards population in regions where emigration is difficult, and where the means of subsistence cannot be easily increased.

Orders have been given for a draft of 135 officers and men of the Derbyshire Regiment to be sent out to India to join the 2nd Battalion, now engaged in the Sikh expedition.

Mrs. LEACH'S FAMILY DRESSMAKER.—The November number of this useful monthly is replete with the season's fashions, with extra Winter Supplement, giving plain instructions for cutting out and making ladies' and children's wearing apparel for the guidance of those desirous of being their own dressmakers, and also to those home dressmaking it is invaluable. Price 3d. There is also GIVEN AWAY, A WINTER COAT FOR BOY OR GIRL.—See Mrs. LEACH'S CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER for November, price 1d., with 100 patterns of children's dresses, and a Paper Fashioner, and all the latest fashions and other useful information. These practical books may be had of all news-vendors, or by post four stamps each. Johnson & Co., Fleet-street, London, W. (Advt.)

THE WHITEHALL MYSTERY. Close of the Inquest.

The adjourned inquest on the remains recently discovered in the foundations of the new police buildings at Whitehall, resumed at the Sessions House, Westminster, on Monday afternoon, before Mr. Troubridge.—The first witness called was Mr. Brown, the deputy foreman, who stated that on the Friday preceding the discovery he was in the vault, but saw nothing of the body. He must have noticed it had been there.—Richard Lawrence, a labourer, said that on the Saturday prior to the discovery he was in the vault and left his tools there. He saw nothing of the remains. It was, however, very dark. On the Monday morning, about six o'clock, he visited the vault to fetch the tools, and, as on the previous occasion, he saw nothing to arouse his suspicions. The vault was not watched on Saturdays and Sundays.—Arthur Franklin, surveyor, deposed that he was in the vault on the Friday before the discovery, taking measurements. He saw nothing beyond a quantity of rubbish. The body might have been there without attracting his attention.—Mr. J. Waring, who described himself as the representative of a news agency, said that he visited the site of the buildings with a dog on the 17th inst. He gave a somewhat unimpressive description of the discovery of a woman's leg through the aperture of his dog, as already published in the *People*.—Mr. W. H. Angle, a journalist, who accompanied Mr. Waring, gave corroborative evidence.—J. Hedges, a labourer, said he was the last person in the vault on the Saturday before the discovery. He went there for a hammer. He looked into the corner where the remains were unearthed, but saw nothing. He could not say how the earth was, as he only looked for the hammer for which he went in search, and the earth he was called on the 17th inst. by Sergeant Rose to Whitehall, where he found a leg and foot, which he judged had been in the vault for several weeks. The foot was in an advanced stage of decomposition. The leg, however, was in a wonderful state of preservation. It had been cleverly disarticulated, and corresponded in every way with the trunk, which he had previously examined. He had no doubt that the witness Hedges was quite wrong in what he said, as he was certain that the remains had lain in the vault for weeks unexcavated and exposed to the air. Death, in his opinion, must have taken place about the end of August.—Mr. Herbert, of St. Thomas's Hospital, bore out Dr. Bond's evidence. He thought the limb must have belonged to a woman of from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 9in. in height.—Police-constable Button and Sergeant Rose having given evidence, the coroner summed up very briefly. He said there was no evidence of identity beyond the fact established by the medical evidence, namely, that the remains were those of a well-developed female, unexcavated, and in a well-developed state of decay, and that manual labour. How she came by her death there was no evidence to show, but all pointed to the probability of a violent death. The body had been mutilated after death, and this was strong presumptive evidence of crime.—The jury returned a verdict of found dead.

THEY DON'T MANAGE BETTER IN FRANCE.

Our Paris correspondent sends us particulars of an official report suggesting extraordinary administration in the French Navy. The report alleges that the unnecessary expenditure at the French dockyards and arsenals amounted to £5,000,000; that an excessive price has been paid for timber and provisions; and that successive Naval Ministers have issued specific instructions to the departments to spend every penny of the appropriations. The official reporter has, it is said, intimated that there is no such thing in the French Navy as a trustworthy system of accounts.

The death is announced, at the age of 70, of Captain T. Grundy, who for nearly a quarter of a century held the position of wrestling champion of Cornwall and Devon.

WHAT IS A RUPTURE?

RUPTURE, or Hernia, consists of an escape of a portion of the abdominal viscera through an opening in the groin or at the navel. It is most liable to occur in the inguinal and crural canals, where, to allow of the passage of the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female, the muscular structures of the abdominal walls are weakened, thus leaving the contents of the bowel, and of the stomach, liable to protrusion, sometimes obtaining enormous and dangerous proportions.

RUPTURE SUFFERERS SHOULD KNOW

THAT MR. C. B. HARNES'S TREATMENT has proved more successful in the immediate relief and ultimate cure of rupture than any other form of treatment ever devised. Sufferers should carefully examine, and, if possible, procure, a copy of the pamphlet, "Hernia," written by Mr. C. B. Harnes, and published by the Electrophysic Company (Limited), 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

HARNES'S NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES

ARE constructed on purely scientific principles, and are recommended by medical men to be perfect in every respect.

SUFFERERS MAY SAVE THEMSELVES

A LIFETIME OF TORTURE.

DISAPPOINTMENT, AND MISERY.

BY CALLING AT 25, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

W. Courser of Rathbone-place, and being properly fitted with one of Mr. C. B. Harnes's new rupture appliances, every sufferer should carefully note the only address, 25, Oxford-street, W., and remember that there is no charge whatever for sending for a pamphlet, or for a trial.

SUFFERERS MAY BE EXAMINED FREE by a most experienced and skilful medical man, who has fitted hundreds of sufferers with Harnes's hernia appliances, and can confidently recommend all who are afflicted with rupture to try them. It is a lamentable fact that few people realise the danger of their condition.

DANGER OF SMALL RUPTURES.

Many unfortunate persons have paid dearly with their lives for carelessly harbouring the delusion that a small rupture is not dangerous, the fact being that the smaller the rupture the more dangerous it is, and the more difficult to cure.

HARNES'S NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES

should be worn by every sufferer in the kingdom. Not only address, and call to-day, if possible, at the Medical Battery Company's establishment, 25, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place).

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS

ARE SELECTED FROM HUNDREDS.

COMPLETELY CURED.

ROBERT FORD, Druggist, 25, Cowlishaw-road, North Malvern, writes, October 24th, 1888:

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

Outrages Incited by the Land League.

Instructions to Mr. Parnell from
Patrick Ford.

The Attorney-general, continuing, said should be able to prove two telegrams immediately preceding the issue of the "no-rent" manifesto from Kilmainham—one from "Ford Egan"; "Communicate to Parnell if possi-

The Famous Letter from

Applications Disposed Of.					
No.	Date	Name	Address	City	State
1	1907	J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	New York	N.Y.
2	1908	M. J. Brown	456 Elm St.	Chicago	Ill.
3	1909	A. C. White	789 Oak St.	Boston	Mass.
4	1910	R. L. Green	101 Pine St.	Philadelphia	Penn.
5	1911	S. D. Black	202 Cedar St.	San Francisco	Calif.
6	1912	T. E. Gray	303 Birch St.	Portland	Maine
7	1913	L. F. Hall	404 Spruce St.	Seattle	Wash.
8	1914	K. G. Young	505 Ash St.	Denver	Colo.
9	1915	H. I. King	606 Willow St.	St. Louis	Mo.
10	1916	G. M. Lee	707 Hickory St.	Cincinnati	Ohio
11	1917	F. N. Clark	808 Maple St.	Indianapolis	Ind.
12	1918	D. P. Lewis	909 Poplar St.	Baltimore	Md.
13	1919	C. R. Walker	1010 Chestnut St.	Pittsburgh	Penn.
14	1920	B. S. Allen	1111 Walnut St.	Cleveland	Ohio
15	1921	V. T. Scott	1212 Locust St.	St. Paul	Minn.
16	1922	W. U. Adams	1313 Madison St.	Des Moines	Iowa
17	1923	X. V. Baker	1414 Franklin St.	Oakland	Calif.
18	1924	Y. W. Carter	1515 Jefferson St.	Portland	Ore.
19	1925	Z. X. Evans	1616 Washington St.	Spokane	Idaho
20	1926	A. Y. Foster	1717 Adams St.	Bozeman	Mont.
21	1927	B. Z. Grant	1818 Lincoln St.	Butte	Mont.
22	1928	C. A. Harris	1919 Jackson St.	Helena	Mont.
23	1929	D. B. Jones	2020 Monroe St.	Great Falls	Mont.
24	1930	E. C. King	2121 Taylor St.	Missoula	Mont.
25	1931	F. D. Lee	2222 Webster St.	Billings	Mont.
26	1932	G. E. Miller	2323 Bond St.	Casper	Wyom.
27	1933	H. F. Nelson	2424 Erie St.	Laramie	Wyom.
28	1934	I. G. Owen	2525 Olive St.	Rock Springs	Wyo.
29	1935	J. H. Parker	2626 Pearl St.	Jackson	Wyo.
30	1936	K. I. Quinn	2727 Hudson St.	Thermopylae	Wyo.
31	1937	L. J. Reed	2828 Exchange St.	Albany	N.Y.
32	1938	M. K. Stewart	2929 Liberty St.	Schenectady	N.Y.
33	1939	N. L. Thomas	3030 Canal St.	Troy	N.Y.
34	1940	O. M. Turner	3131 State St.	Albany	N.Y.
35	1941	P. N. Vance	3232 Union St.	Saratoga Springs	N.Y.
36	1942	Q. O. Ward	3333 Broadway St.	Watkins Glen	N.Y.
37	1943	R. P. Wright	3434 Market St.	Canastota	N.Y.
38	1944	S. Q. Young	3535 Park St.	Malone	N.Y.
39	1945	T. R. Ziegler	3636 Court St.	Warrensburg	Mo.
40	1946	U. S. Bell	3737 Spring St.	Springfield	Mo.
41	1947	V. T. Cook	3838 Hill St.	Branson	Mo.
42	1948	W. U. Bailey	3939 Valley St.	Jefferson City	Mo.
43	1949	X. V. Fisher	4040 Lake St.	St. Joseph	Mo.
44	1950	Y. W. Gibson	4141 Beach St.	Independence	Mo.
45	1951	Z. X. Howell	4242 Harbor St.	Liberty	Mo.
46	1952	A. Y. Ingram	4343 Port St.	Warrenton	Ore.
47	1953	B. Z. Johnston	4444 Ship St.	Astoria	Ore.
48	1954	C. A. Keith	4545 Dock St.	Seaside	Ore.
49	1955	D. B. Lester	4646 Quay St.	Clatskanie	Ore.
50	1956	E. C. Mason	4747 Basin St.	Longview	Ore.
51	1957	F. D. Myers	4848 Wharf St.	Garibaldi	Ore.
52	1958	G. E. Nichols	4949 Pier St.	Hamlet	N.C.
53	1959	H. F. Phillips	5050 Marina St.	Swain	N.C.
54	1960	I. G. Price	5151 Harbor St.	Beaufort	N.C.
55	1961	J. H. Rice	5252 Port St.	Wilmington	N.C.
56	1962	K. I. Ross	5353 Ship St.	Morehead City	N.C.
57	1963	L. J. Sanders	5454 Dock St.	New Bern	N.C.
58	1964	M. K. Stone	5555 Quay St.	Ocracoke	N.C.
59	1965	N. L. Tate	5656 Basin St.	Hatteras	N.C.
60	1966	O. M. Todd	5757 Wharf St.	Currituck	N.C.
61	1967	P. N. Warren	5858 Pier St.	Roanoke Island	N.C.
62	1968	Q. O. Wells	5959 Marina St.	Outer Banks	N.C.
63	1969	R. P. Wilson	6060 Harbor St.	Chesapeake	Va.
64	1970	S. Q. Wood	6161 Port St.	Annapolis	Va.

98
h- **More Letters.**
—The Attorney-general then resumed his open

Mr. Parnell's Cognisance of

Outrage. He went on to say that he had many times suggested to their lordships that there was no doubt of any kind that Mr. Parnell was personally acquainted with the outcome of the action of the Land League, and that ultimately he would not be allowed to say that he was not responsible for what individuals with whom he was personally connected had done in furtherance of the cause of the Land League. He then approached an incident of the case which, if that evidence were in accordance with his instructions would prove conclusively that Mr. Parnell did know what had been done by Sheridan, by Eggar and by Boyton. If what passed between Mr. Parnell and the witness he intended to call should be true, undoubtedly he knew that Sheridan had been actively engaged in the promotion of Land Leagues in the west and Boyton in Leinster, and that Eggar had been supplying the funds with which they were carrying on their operations.

those places, but elsewhere. In the early part of 1982 negotiations were carried on between Captain O'Shea and Mr. Parnell, who was in Kilmainham. In the early part of April Mr. Parnell was released on parole and went to Paris, and on going to coming from Paris he undoubtedly did see Captain O'Shea. Subsequently Captain O'Shea went to Kilmainham on the 27th or 28th of April to be

The Kilmalsham Treaty.

The main anxiety of those negotiating with Mr.

The Murderers to be Screened.

The Apologetic Letters.

Where is the Money.
According to the *Freeman's Journal*, it would

Mitchel's Testimonial.....	Dollars.
	4,000

Barrmisham Fund (to July 19th, 1879).....	80,30
Rosa Testimonial	3,358
Spread the Light Fund	7,600
Land League Fund	838,972
Martyrs' Testimonial	8,000
O'Donnell Defence Fund	55,068

	Total.....	\$14,904
What Carey's Murder Cost.		
O'Donnell was the man who shot Carey. He should scarcely have thought that \$12,000 would be required for his defense, but real facts are the money was subscribed for objects which might be supposed to enlist the sympathy of persons subscribing, and to assist the warfare that was being carried on. The Times had alleged that the conspiracy was fed by American gold supplied to persons who encouraged outrages of the worst kind. He did not believe any statement could be produced by Mr. Parnell or any of his followers contradicting Mr. Ford. Among those who were		

Connection with American Diplomats

The Chicago Convention.

Outrages Recommended by the American Leaguers:

Not Regarded as Murders.
In a statement of Ford's made on the 23rd of

those present were Mrs. Farnham, William Leonard, Thomas Sexton, and Dr. Wallace, who has welcomed Mr. T. P. O'Connor at Chicago.

"Invincible" Convicts as Witnesses
According to the Press Association, a solicitor

named Shannon, who is said to represent the Times newspaper, visited Downpatrick Convict Prison on Thursday, and had an interview with Joseph Mullet and Edward McCaffrey, two of the Dublin Invincibles. Both convicts refused to make any statement to him, and he left under the impression that an application would be made to the commission to compel their attendance.

(Continued on page 16.)

The Hon. W. H. B. Portman opened on Thursday the Victoria Jubilee Nursery Institute, which has been erected and endowed at Taunton at a cost of £10,000, towards which an anonymous donor gave £5,000.

At Kingston-on-Thames Borough Police Co

on Wednesday, Jesse Swift, a keeper enraged in Richmond Park, and living in Acce-road, Kingston, was summoned for assaulting his wife, Elizabeth, who applied for a judicial separation. A pitiful tale of her husband's brutal treatment was told by Mrs. Swift. On October 15th she went to his house and asked if she might sleep there. Her daughter was there, and said she must wait till her mother came home. When she did arrive, close upon midnight, he threw the woman out of doors and kicked her. She said she left her husband two years and nine months ago because of his cruelty, and she had been in the workhouse infirmary more than a year. He turned her out of doors on cold nights, and she had lost four toes through it, and was now quite lame.—For the defence it was urged that defendant hid to turn his wife out because of her drunken habits.—Miss Swift was called, and from what she said it appeared that she assisted her father in turning her mother out. The jury (Alderman W. East) and other magistrates on the bench said they utterly disagreed. They fined the defendant 40s. and costs, granted the separation, and ordered defendant to pay 10s. per week towards his wife's support.

A fire of a serious character broke out on Wednesday on the premises of E. Coppen, oil and

burnt man, in Upper Marylebone-street, and he burnt fiercely for two hours. A fireman named Barratt, in moving from one side to another within the "branch" he was holding, slipped, and fell into the basement of the building, where the fire was raging furiously, and was not rescued until he had several times slipped back into the flames from the "line" thrown to him. When he was at length got out he was terribly burnt, and was removed to Middlesex Hospital, where he was pronounced to be in a very precarious condition.

Ernest Paten, who was described as a tailor, living in Battersea, was brought up on a warrant this week at Hammersmith Police Court, charged

this week at Hammonds-road police court, charged with committing a robbery on the 15th of August, 1891, by a woman named Emma Hunt, with whom he had been living. The complainant, who had a bandage over the eye, said she was now lodging in Harwood-road, Fulham. She was a servant out of place, and led a respectable life until she met the prisoner in April. On Monday she left him through his ill-usage. She met him in an omnibus on the following Wednesday, and he went home with her. Because she would not consent to live with him again he threatened to murder her, and struck her in the eye, knocking her down senseless.—In reply to the magistrate, the prisoner said he was sorry for what had happened. He had been in custody since Saturday, and he hoped the magistrate would be lenient with him. The complainant was questioned, and said the prisoner offered to marry her, but she refused on account of his conduct.—Mr. Curtis-Bennett: But you still continued to live with him?—The Complainant: Yes, but I was not then in a position to leave him.—Detective Cracknell said the prisoner went to the station drunk and accused the complainant of robbing him. He (the detective) went to where she was lodging, and found her in bed scarcely able to see. The complainant said she would not have charged him if he had not attempted to take away her character.—Replying to the magistrate, the complainant said her parents lived in Little Britain, and she was like to be as bad a cuse as he ever heard. He ordered him to be imprisoned for six months, with hard labour, and gave directions to send the young woman home to her friends, paying the expenses out of the poor-box.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, Edward Quick, a young man living in Mosbury-road

Clapham Junction, appeared to answer a summons for using threatening language towards his wife who alleged that he stated that he would swing for her if she was worth swinging for.—Mr. John Haynes defended, and cross-examined the complainant, who said her mother had been his best friend. She had nursed him through his illness. Witness had been with her husband about four months.—Mr. Haynes: Have you not called him a Judas Iscariot?—Witness: Yes, because he called me a doll and other names.—Mr. Plowden: Why did you call him a Judas?—Witness: Because he has betrayed me. He is the biggest Judas that ever trod my path.—Mr. Haynes: You have only been married a short time. When did you first find out that he was a Judas?—Witness: On the same day as the marriage. He is the worst kind of Judas.—The judge further questioned witness said she removed all that belonged to her from her house over the garden wall and into her mother's house.—Mr. Haynes: Did you strip the defence?—Witness: I took what belonged to me.—Mr. Haynes: Kindly answer the question. Did you strip the defence?—Yes. The witness also stated that her husband called at the house of his mother-in-law on which occasion she, her sister, and a male lodger were present.—Mr. Haynes: Did you see any rolling-pin?—Witness: I did not see it.—Mr. Haynes: Was he so painfully labouring that you would not see?—Witness: I did not see a rolling-pin. The defendant was then called, and sworn in summons for assault against his mother-in-law. He said he went to her house to make inquiries about his wife and child, when his mother-in-law seized him by the collar and struck him with the rolling-pin. He was on good terms with her.—Mr. Plowden: It was a good service of him.—Mr. Plowden: It was one-sided assault.—Police constable 177 V said he was called to the house and found Edward Quirk bleeding from the face and his trousers were torn.—Mr. Plowden: Why did that?—Edward Quirk: The man lodged.—Mr. Plowden, in dealing with the case, thought the defendant did not intend to carry out his threat, and dismissed the summons. He was of opinion that the mother used more violence than was necessary to remove him from the house.—The judge recommended the husband to be confined for a term of 22 days.—He advised the wife to do one of two things—to spend less time in the society of her mother, or live apart from her husband.

The tenth annual brewers, maltsters, distillers, mineral water manufacturers wine and spirit

merchants and allied trades national exhibition opened at the Agricultural Hall on Monday and has since been largely attended. On Saturday, what is called the "executive luncheon" was given, and presided over by Mr. C. Greener. —The chairman, in proposing "Success to the National Exhibition and Market," remarked that of the first exhibition, in 1879, was a small beginning which had now grown to a very extensive affair. In this, the tenth year, there were no less than 1,500 exhibitors, and in the year 1883 this market, as it were, brought people from all parts, who were thus able to see productions which they had previously no knowledge of. However, visitors would be struck with the wonderful amount of machinery introduced in the exhibition of beers and aerated waters. The exhibition was one which demanded the attention not only of the trades interested but of the public generally. (Hear, hear.) There was one curiosity to be seen in the way of a certain brand of eau de vie, the existence of which was proved by Mr. T. D. stated that they now believed that the exhibition was almost brought to a state of perfection. He called attention to the congress which was to be held, and remarked that the time was devoted to the reading of papers of a practical as well as a theoretical nature.—Mr. Cundy, Q.C., replied to the toast of "The Brewer's Congress."

M. Lejeune, a Liege barrister, recently shot his uncle in a duel. He will now remain two years in jail. One of the witnesses of the duel will remain six months in conclusion, and another one month.

FULHAM FREE LIBRARY.

A conversation was given on Saturday at the Free Library, Fulham-road, by the commissioners, on the occasion of the opening of the new reading-room. There was also a scientific exhibition. Mr. J. H. Edmunds, of the firm of Messrs. Walter Glover and Company, Hatton Garden, exhibited a "Tainter" graphophone. Mr. C. S. Tainter, the inventor, lays claim to the highly important method of obtaining the registration of speech or sound by cutting or engraving into a waxen surface, as distinguished from the practice of the old phonograph of indenting the record into a sheet of tinfoil or similar substance. The exhibition of this instrument on Saturday caused much astonishment, sounds of music and persons' voices being repeated with great accuracy. Mr. W. H. Lammie showed a number of lithos of the proposed metropolitan improvements on the Thames Embankment. An interesting feature of the evening was an exhibition of live ants in glass nests, magnified and illuminated by the electric light. The nests of the ants contained queens, workers, larvae and pupae, aphids and domestic. The queen in one of the nests has been in the possession of the exhibitor since 1885. The reading-room, which has cost £25,000, is 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 22 feet high. The interior is built in the Corinthian style. From the top of the pillars and cornice, which is worked artistically in plaster, is a cove four feet in height, which runs round the room, and which has been decorated by Signor Casanova, of the Italian Exhibition. In each corner of the room there are decorations to represent music, art, science, and commerce. The doors are made of mahogany, over which are carved busts of Shakespeare, Milton, Sir Walter Scott, and Byron. The floor is covered with pitch-pine, fitted in herring-bone blocks. The Rev. F. H. Fisher, vicar of the parish, introduced the new reading-room, and he looked upon libraries everywhere as being of the highest importance and value for the cultivation of the great body of people at large. There would be, he was quite certain, a perpetually increasing number of those who would be glad to have the opportunity of reading books which it would be impossible for them to buy or hire. It was a very excellent arrangement that there should be, for common good, libraries of the kind, to which all might resort, libraries which were open to the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest. The most important feature of that which had been opened was the "republic of letters," in that all found themselves equal at the commencement, and the difference between one man and another only consisted in the kind of books which were read and the degree of diligence used in reading them. At that library every man who had brains would be able to satisfy his love of learning to the very utmost extent. He (the bishop) thought that in a very short time there would be a demand springing up for books. Those who had been endowed with gifts and special faculties, and to whom it was the greatest blessing, not only to read, but to society, would be able to cultivate their particular faculties. He frequently came across men who were engaged in the ordinary occupations of life, and who had had very little of cultivated education, who had cultivated themselves by a diligent pursuit of the one study for which they were specially adapted. The thing which was wanted to enable these men to enter upon such a career as was precisely provided by that library. (Hear, hear.) He would be very glad if libraries were developed still farther, and there were added to them by the legislature museums for the purpose of instruction in such subjects as the books described. It was an excellent plan that men should see those things which they were studying, and it also tended to make study complete. The intelligence of the body of the public at large was sure to be raised if those persons who were naturally the most intelligent were allowed to study, and it was always well worth while in any community to give opportunities to the few to cultivate their natural faculties, because of all the things that educated the great body of the people there was nothing which educated them so much, so effectually, and so permanently as the cultivation of the few who were daily among them, and whose ready explanation on difficult questions would permeate the whole mass. (Cheers.)—A vote of thanks to his lordship for opening the library closed the proceedings.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A DANCE.

During a dance at the Scandinavian Club, in Rathbone Place, on Saturday, one of the guests, whose name was said to be Cadogan, staggered and fell. A doctor was immediately called and pronounced life to be extinct.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE FREEDOM OF ABERDEEN.

Following a telegram sent by Mr. Goschen on Saturday, declining the offer of the freedom of Aberdeen, owing to the divided state of opinion in the town, the Lord Provost received a letter from the right hon. gentleman, stating that he highly appreciated the compliment paid to him by the majority of the town council in passing the resolution to confer upon him the freedom of the city, and all the more because of the pride which he felt in his existing connection with Aberdeen as Lord Rector of its distinguished University; but his very sense of the intended honour made him hesitate to accept it at a time when, owing, as he understood, to the fear that political significance might be attached to it in the present stage of heated party conflict, his admission to the freedom of the city would run counter to the sentiments of so considerable a minority of the council as appeared to have opposed the resolution. He begged, therefore, that no action be taken at the present time.

THE BELFAST INSURANCE FRAUDS.

At the Wicklow Assizes on Saturday the trial of Robert Dunlop and James Speers Orr was resumed.—The witnesses, Doctors Johnson, Taylor, &c., were put forward and examined by the Crown.—Dr. Taylor proved that Joseph Wilson, the man whose life was insured, and upon whose insurance the trial turned, was suffering from heart disease and decay at the time the insurance was effected.—Dr. Johnson proved that the certificate of death was changed from two months' illness to one month. He also gave evidence that he was called on for the certificate of death by Dunlop, on December 21st, though Wilson only died on the preceding day. Dr. Johnson refused to give the certificate, on the ground that it showed indecent haste, but gave the certificate on December 23rd. The document was produced in Court, and sworn to by Dr. Johnson.—Eventually Orr withdrew the plea, not guilty, and counsel for Dunlop addressed the jury, contending that he had been merely a dupe of Orr.—The jury, however, found Dunlop guilty and he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. Orr was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE MISSING HACKNEY GIRL FOUND.

We were informed on Saturday that the young girl, Annie Eliza Burt, who was announced in the People to be missing from her home at Grove-passage, Hackney, has, through the publicity given to the case, been discovered at Islington. The description published in the papers led the people in whose house she was lodging to communicate with the friends, and the latter are very thankful to the press for thus relieving their anxiety.

On Saturday Florence Webb, aged 55 years, of 2, Dante-road, Newington Butts, slipped down and injured her scalp. She was conveyed in an unconscious condition to St. Thomas's Hospital. Madame Letitia Rolin, the widow of the famous French actress, died on Saturday, says a Reuter's telegram at Fontenay-aux-Roses. The deceased lady was of English extraction.

THE BOHEMIAN CONCERTS.

The first of a series of eight Bohemian subscription smoking concert, in aid of King's College Hospital, took place on Saturday at the Portman Rooms, Baker-street, the building lately occupied by Madame Tussaud's. The programme commenced with a piano-forte duet, Rubinstein's "Tarentelle," by Herr Wilhelm Gans and Mr. Norfolk Megone, the latter being the organiser of the concert. This was followed by a song, "The Angel at the Window," by Mr. D. F. Tudill, who subsequently rendered Papini's, "Tell me the Love" in admirable style. Mr. Charles E. Nott succeeded with a burlesque lecture, "Cock Robin," the humour of which was warmly appreciated. Mr. Joseph Heald then sang Henry Klein's "Spellbound." A violin solo saltarello (Papini), by Master Richard Davis, was finely executed, and for an encore he gave one of Joachim and Brahms's Hungarian dances. Mr. Donnell Balfe gained much applause by his rendering of recitative and air, "She alone charmed my Saviour," from Gounod's "Reine de Saba," and this was followed by the most successful performance of the evening, a solo piano-pizzicato from "Sylvia" (Delibes), by Mr. Alfred D. Cammeyer of New York. His efforts were rewarded by an encore, for which he gave "Wayward Fancies," by Mr. J. Ward, who accompanied him. In the second part Mr. Donnell Balfe sang Pini's "The Raft," and the Belgravia Orchestra played a march of "Fahrbach's," "The Standard Bearer," an overture to "St. J'etait Roi" (Adam), a waltz by Strauss, "Morgen Blatter," and Koenig's gallop, "Post-Corn." This orchestra did ample credit to their conductor, Mr. N. Megone, who is its founder, and also the originator of the "Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society." It may interest amateurs to know that this gentleman has now entered upon a professional career. Mr. Cammeyer again favoured the audience with a value eminently suitable for the instrument he plays. Mr. J. Drury played a piccolo solo, and Mr. C. E. Nott sang Mackney's comic song "The Victim of Love." The concert did not conclude until just upon midnight. It is expected that during the series the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Henry of Battenberg will honour the concert with their presence. At the dinner preceding the concert Herr Gans, in proposing success to the enterprise, remarked that he was glad to say that they had at last got an orchestra of their own, which was as good, if not better than many foreign companies (which had lately visited this country). The great drawback hitherto in English orchestras suitable for drawing-rooms had been the insufficiency of rehearsal, and their place had had to be taken by such orchestras as the Hungarian players, who, in addition to being well trained, performed entirely by ear. He trusted now that this state of things had ceased to exist.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

At the Dartford Petty Sessions on Saturday, William Cann, baker, of High-street, Crayford, was charged with embezzling various sums of money whilst clerk and servant of the Crayford Friendly Society. Mr. Besley (of London) prosecuted, and stated that the society numbered 13,000 members, and since the prisoner resigned the position of secretary considerable defalcations had been discovered, the prisoner having failed to enter in the books all the contributions which were forwarded by members living away. The prisoner absconded on being summoned, and a warrant was issued for his arrest in July, but prisoner kept out of the way until Wednesday, when he was arrested at his house, where he had concealed himself in a cupboard.—Evidence to this effect was given by Mr. Alfred Yates, the president of the society, who deposed to the non-entry in the books of various sums of money paid by members, and for which receipts in prisoner's handwriting were produced.—The prisoner, who said the meetings of the society were so late in the evening that it was impossible to carry out his duties properly, was committed for trial in respect to sums amounting to about £10, but this amount forms only a portion of the alleged frauds.

A CAUTION TO WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

The Portsmouth magistrates, having decided not to deal with persons charged with attempting to commit suicide, seven prisoners of this class were brought before the Portsmouth Quarter Sessions on Saturday. Three were sentenced to one month's hard labour, one to one month and three were committed to Mr. W. Q.C. The Recorder, intimated that he would send a special report to the Home Secretary, with whom the responsibility of remitting the sentences would rest. At the same time, he said that this description of crime was increasing so alarmingly that he was bound to deal with the cases severely.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE NEW TOWER BRIDGE.

On Saturday morning a labourer employed on the works now in progress in connection with the construction of the new Tower Bridge, fell off a scaffold, and struck his head with great force upon the buttress of the bridge. When picked up he was quite insensible, and, on being admitted into Guy's Hospital was found to have sustained a fracture of the skull, while there were other equally serious injuries. Since the works have been commenced three men have lost their lives.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It was announced last week that Colonel E. A. Carey, late Cheshire Regiment, had taken over command of the 38th Regiment, and that Colonel R. F. Butler, late Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), would assume command of the 18th Regimental District.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been conferred on the following men:—Samuel Pearce, armourer, of the Cambridge; William Staddon, stoker, of the Hibernia; W. H. Covington, writer, of the Urgent; J. W. Fowden, boat-swain's mate, and Thomas Firth, engine-room artificer, of the Fleet (tender); Steen, chief gunner, and instructor of the Hercules; Herbert Harvey and J. A. Bell, sergeants, No. 393 and 194, of the Chatham Division of R.M.L.I.; W. J. Jones, sergeant, No. 1717, Alfred Thomas, corporal, T. W. Mills, and James Jarvis, private, Nos. 370 and 1748, of the Plymouth Division R.M.L.I.

On Saturday the 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Ducat, and consisting of 24 officers and about 700 rank and file, embarked on board the Assistance troopship for conveyance to Ireland. The battalion will be located at Dublin, taking the place of the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

The coroner was notified last week of the death of Edwin Parsons, aged 12 months, whose parents reside at 53, Filbrig-street, Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green. On Wednesday the little fellow was left in the room with his little sister, who, lighting a stick of wood, set him on fire, and he was so terribly burned about the trunk that he died on Saturday from the effects in the London Hospital.

On Saturday Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner, was notified of the death of John Oliver, aged 60, cabman, living at 8, Gloster House West, Portman-square. Oliver was driving his cab in Hyde Park, when the horse bolted, overturned the vehicle, and threw the unfortunate man into the roadway, causing fractures to his ribs and severe injuries to the skull, from which he expired in St. Mary's Ho pital.

The Marchioness of Salisbury on Saturday afternoon opened the premises in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, which have been taken by Miss Charlotte Robinson, home art decorator to the Queen, for the decorative and Manchester studios. Lady Salisbury expressed a warm sympathy in the effort to extend an appropriate employment for ladies. A number of distinguished literary and artistic friends called during the afternoon.

DARING BURGLARY IN THE STRAND.

Between midnight on the 19th and nine o'clock the following morning a burglary of a daring character took place on the premises of Mr. J. J. Woods, cigar importer, 210, Strand, immediately opposite the Law Courts. It is believed that the perpetrators—as there must have been more than one in the affair—effected an entrance by the private door and secreted themselves until the shop was closed, which was at 11.40 p.m. They then endeavoured to make their way into the shop by cutting through the iron partition, in which attempt they failed. They proceeded upstairs to the front room above the shop, where they found a ladder. After having cut a hole about a foot and a half square in the floor and through the ceiling of the shop, they lowered the ladder, by means of which they went down into the shop. The curtains which were hanging in the first floor front room were cut into strips, and used as a rope, with which they hauled up boxes containing about 6,000 foreign cigars and all the valuable meerschaum pipes in the shop, amounting in value to about £200. No clue of any kind has yet been obtained. Mr. Woods is prepared to give a reward of £20 for the conviction of the burglars, and a further sum if the property is recovered.

EXTENSIVE JEWEL ROBBERIES IN HATTON GARDEN.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department were last week making inquiries in connection with the alleged theft of between £5,000 and £7,000 worth of precious stones from diamond merchants carrying on business in Hatton Garden. It is stated that an office in the neighbourhood was recently tenanted by a man who held certain letters of introduction to good firms, which enabled him to obtain a large quantity of valuable jewels on approval. Having possessed himself of articles valued at over £2,000 he suddenly disappeared, and no clue to his whereabouts has since been ascertained. The matter has been placed in the hands of a firm of solicitors, and a warrant for the arrest of the alleged thief has been granted by the magistrate at the Clerkenwell Police Court. The saddest part in connection with the robbery is that some of the thief's victims are said to have been nearly ruined by his conduct. The man came to Hatton Garden a few months ago and succeeded in winning an excellent character for integrity. At times he was entrusted by brokers with diamonds for a considerable sum, which he stated he would be able to dispose of at a good price. He purchased several lots, which he sold at a good profit. He then received his commission, which came to a substantial sum. Mr. Fuld, of Hatton Garden, was one of his victims. He lost precious stones to the value of over £1,300. When Mr. Fuld parted with them to the thief, a remark was made as to whether he thought he could find a customer. The remark replied that he thought he could, saying, "Leave that to me. I shall be able to dispose of them to advantage." He then left Mr. Fuld's premises, and did not return.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The Admission of Diphtheria Patients.

At a meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District Board on Saturday, in Spring Gardens, Sir E. Galworthy in the chair, a letter was read from the Local Government Board, dated 17th October, with reference to the admission into the managers' hospitals of persons suffering from diphtheria, stating that "the board have been advised that, for the purpose now under consideration, persons suffering from this disease cannot be regarded as patients suffering from fever; that the point, however, not being altogether free from doubt, it is the intention of the board to introduce into Parliament a bill which shall make it clear that the managers can deal with cases of diphtheria; and adding that if in the meantime the managers determine to admit such cases into any hospital under their control, the board, with the view of removing any difficulty with the auditor, would be prepared to sanction any expenditure incurred in the treatment of such cases which, in the opinion of the auditor, was not open to question otherwise than on the ground above referred to."—The chairman thought the communication a very satisfactory one, as it got over the difficulty which the board had in position to act at once in such matters. It had been pressed upon them by the various authorities in London for some weeks. Previously they were told by the Local Government Board that they had no power in the matter; and this mode of treating it seemed only recently to have occurred to the board. He moved that the letter be referred to the General Purposes Committee to instruct the several hospital committees to make the necessary arrangements.—After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.—The return of fever patients (mostly scarlet fever) in the hospitals of the managers showed that 1,033 were under treatment for the two weeks ending Thursday, as compared with 956 for the two preceding weeks. There was no small-pox case.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AT RICHMOND.

On Saturday the amalgamated friendly and temperance societies of Richmond, Twickenham, Mortlake, Barnes, Teddington, Hampton Wick, Kingston, Norbiton, New Malden, Hampton, Shepperton, Isleworth, Brentford, Hounslow, Acton, and Kensington held their first annual demonstration in aid of the funds of the Richmond Hospital. The various societies comprising the procession, including members of the Royal Ancient Order of Foresters, the Royal Order of Beneficence, Sons of Places, accompanied with bands and banners, assembled on Richmond Green about half-past two, and shortly after two processions were formed, which marched round the town in different directions, amalgamating afterwards on the green. One special and attractive feature of the procession was two banners, kindly lent by the Waterman's Company, one of which was of great interest, as it dates back from the year 1853. By permission of the Lord Chamberlain, for Queen's watermen, in full uniform, joined in the procession. About the town in various places were boats gaily decked with ribbons and flags, containing a collecting-box in aid of the hospital. The people of Richmond hope that this, their first Hospital Saturday, will be a success, and next year it is intended to hold the parade on the same day as that fixed for the London Hospital Saturday.

BISCUIT BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS' SOCIETY.

The tenth annual dinner of the United Biscuit Bakers and Pastry Cooks' Society, which was established in 1862, was held on Saturday at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court-road, the subscription and connection therewith being in aid of the burial fund of the society. Mr. J. T. Peacock (of the firm of Nurdin and Peacock) presided.

A large and fashionable congregation assembled on Saturday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to witness the marriage of Captain Fawcett, 5th Lancers, to Miss Caroline Agar-Ellis, daughter of the Hon. Agar-Ellis.

At the Mansion House Police Court last week William Sparks, described as a merchant, was fined £5 for assaulting Mr. M. Strogal during a dispute which took place in reference to a betting transaction.

The Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays has received a bequest of £200 from the executors of the will of the late Miss Louise McKellar, of Argyll Lodge, Clapham Park.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN CLERKENWELL.

The City coroner was informed last week of the death of a man, name unknown. On Thursday he was picked up by a constable in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. He was then insensible, and was at once taken to the hospital, where he died on Friday evening. The cause of death could not be ascertained, but there was a suspicion that death was due to poison, for in one of the man's pockets was found a packet labelled "Bottle's Vermin Killer." It was empty, and it is supposed that the man had taken some of the poison. The coroner therefore ordered that the contents of the stomach should be analysed with a view to leading to the identification of the body of the following description was circulated: Height about 5ft. 6in., aged about 35; light hair and complexion, and blue eyes. The first joint of one of the man's little fingers was missing. He was dressed in a dark tweed suit and white shirt, had on a hard felt hat, and wore a white apron, which was rolled up round his waist.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT HUNTINGDON.

About three weeks ago Mr. J. W. Snelling, a practical brewer at Messrs. Jenkins and Jones' brewery, Huntingdon, was found shot dead in the brewery. A careful inquiry was held at the time, but there was nothing to show by whom the fatal shot was fired. Since then, however, the police have continued their investigation, and last week a man named David Wombwell, of Huntingdon, also employed in the brewery, was apprehended upon suspicion of being concerned in the death of the deceased. The accused was removed to Cambridge Gaol.

WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE.

At the St. Bride's Youth's Institute on Saturday there were congregated about 200 members, besides friends, at a social gathering, to inaugurate the winter session. Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington, M.A., presided. The proceedings were opened at an early hour with a tea, to which nearly 300 working lads sat down. The institute, which has been in existence for about seven years, and since its formation upwards of 1,800 youths have been enrolled. At the present time there are nearly 300 members attending the classes, which are held during the week, and clubs for the encouragement of sports, both in summer and winter are carried on. Concerts and entertainments are given on Saturday evenings throughout the year. A feature in the institute is the St. John's ambulance class, which was formed about a year ago, and in connection with which the members have shown great interest. An advantage at this point with other institutions of the kind is the sleeping arrangements, which consist of twenty-five beds, all of which are occupied.—The chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to "the first aid to the injured" class, which was in the charge of competent doctors, and the teaching given is complete in itself. Besides, he said, knowing what to do, they should know what not to do. What a member of the class could do at the time of an accident a doctor could not do afterwards. It was glad that so much success had been met with in this branch of instruction, there being 14 lads who were to receive certificates. The difference, he said, between mankind and monkey was that the former were endowed with the instinct of assisting the wounded, while the latter only aggravated the wound by scratching it. He was glad to see so many prizes to be distributed, and hoped that the awards of merit given to the successful members would be an inducement to others.—Lady Galworthy then distributed the prizes, which were all in connection with sports, and included a number of books, a piano-forte, and recitations closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Lady Galworthy.

THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL.

A meeting of delegates to the London Trades Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the White Swan Tavern, Whitefriars. Mr. C. J. Drummond (secretary London Society of Compositors) in the chair. The delegates to the Trades Union Congress at Bradford, Messrs. G. Shipton (secretary), and Caiger (Cigar Makers' Society), having given in their reports. Mr. Shipton said it was a very interesting meeting, and whether or not they would elect delegates to the International Trades Union Congress, which would be opened at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, on the 6th of next month. Delegates would be present from Paris, Italy, Belgium, and Holland, and it was expected, from other parts of France and from Spain and Germany. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress were doing what they could in connection with the International Congress. The London trades should make their foreign friends as comfortable as possible. There would be twenty-seven English delegates from the provinces. After discussion, Messrs. Caiger (Cigar Makers), and Galbraith (Compositors) were elected delegates to the international congress.—Mr. E. Coulson (treasurer of the Match Makers' Trades Union Fund), said they were aware that since the action taken by the council in the match girls' strike, a trade society had been formed, and the match girls, to the number of 700, had joined it. (Cheers.) Some dispute had occurred since, but had been brought before the board, and was settled, the decision being in favour of the girls. (Hear, hear.) The candidature of Mr. A. G. Cook, librarian to the London Society of Compositors, for a seat on the School Board, Mr. Cook being also a delegate from his society to the Trades Council, was next brought before the meeting, and adopted.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

At the Borks County Petty Sessions on Saturday a tramp named Frederick Bonham was charged with using threatening language. He went to the lodge of General Rutledge, near the Ascot racecourse, and seeing the wife of the Major, said he "Leather Apron," and threatened to kill her if she resisted him. The woman defended herself with a shovel, and the accused went away. Evidence having been given to show that the man was a lunatic, an order was made for his removal to Moulshod Lunatic Asylum.

THEY WOULDN'T PAY ANY RENT.

At the Queen's County Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Lord Lansdowne obtained ejectment decrees against forty of his Luggisaurran tenants. From two to four years' rents were claimed to the 25th of March last. Judge Demobyns said it was the saddest spectacle he had been called upon to witness, and remarked on the fact that not one of the tenants appeared to claim the benefits which the Act of 1887 allowed county court judges to exercise. Mr. Roe, solicitor for Lord Lansdowne, explained that the tenants had been asked to pay only one year's rent, and although they had the benefit of three years' cropping of the holdings, they refused.

Mr. G. F. Wyatt, deputy-coroner for East Surrey, was informed on Saturday of the death of Sarah Maria Giles, aged 74 years, lately residing at 81, Hubert Grove, London-road, Stockwell, who died suddenly at the above address.

On Saturday the coroner's officer for Newington was notified of the death of Susannah Smith, aged 65 years, the wife of Edmund Smith, who resides at 10, Parnsey-wood, Walworth, who died suddenly at the above address.

John Sutton, aged 66, an inmate of the Bethnal Green Infirmary, fell down a loop hole, and sustained injuries from which he died. Notification of his death has been forwarded to the district coroner.

The wife of a working man at Sittingbourne, who was confined of a child a fortnight previously, was delivered of a second child on Saturday, and mother and twins are doing well. Such a case is almost without parallel.

HARNES MAKERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The military harness and accoutrement makers complain that they are suffering from the effects of the new sweated system. The price for their work since 1855 has been steadily decreasing, until at the present time, when, as they assert, in full employment, they are only able to earn from 10s. to 12s. per week, working sixteen hours a day, Sunday included. The cause of this state of things, they say, is not far to seek. For the last few years there has been considerable competition in the different branches of the trade, owing to which sweaters, or sub-contractors, were enabled to obtain a footing. These men, it is complained, take the work from the contractors and keep it from the hands as long as possible, thereby throwing them out of employment for a considerable length of time. The sweater then reduces the price of the work to its lowest possible limit, and the hands, who are on the verge of starvation, are bound to acquiesce in his terms. Owing to these tactics some of the hands have, it is said, been almost starved, while others of them have been compelled to go to different workshops. Those who have been able to keep out of the poverty-stricken class, if not quite in as bad a condition. Many of the houses in Artillery-square, Stratton Ground, and other places in Westminster, are occupied by several families; and, with a magnanimity which is not always found among those in a far better position, the more fortunate ones—namely, those who have been able to earn a few shillings by doing odd jobs—help their poorer brethren. But as the weeks pass by the number of persons in the houses are gradually decreasing, and they state that, in a short time, if circumstances are not more propitious, they will have to seek the shelter of the workhouse. It is impossible to describe the haggard looks one meets with on going to inquire as to the cause of the trouble of these unfortunate people; but they are willing to give any information in regard to it. They state that the sweater has, after cutting down the price for their work to its lowest possible point, told the men that they could easily make a comfortable living by getting their wives and children to assist them; but the hands maintain that in many cases this is impossible, because the sweaters have to attend to their homes, and also to look after their families. Female labour has been tried, and the result has been, in many cases, to render the homes of the men more miserable than before; and it has also had another deleterious effect—to bring women into the trade whose husbands have no other employment, and who are, therefore, ready to do the work almost at any price. Things grew from bad to worse, until in August last a trade union was formed for the purpose of watching the interests of the accoutrement makers. About thirty members joined the union at that date, and the society has been steadily growing up to the present time. The committee are intending to ask the Government to compel the contractor to have the work done on his own premises and under his own immediate supervision, and that the workers shall be paid by him. This, of course, would have the effect of doing away at once with the sweater. The committee will also insist upon having proper meal hours for the men, and that they shall be able to obtain sufficient wages to keep their families respectably.

Last week Mr. Wyatt was notified of the death of Henry Jesop, aged 40 years, of Camberwell Chamber. It appears that the deceased slipped down and received fatal injuries.

The Rev. John Black, who has been for the past ten years general secretary of the Presbyterian Church of England, died at his residence, Highbury Grange, on Saturday, at the age of 56. The West Kent coroner on Saturday received information of the death of Robert Britton Long, aged 35, of Grove-street, Deptford, who fell dead whilst employed in the Foreign Cattle Market.

On Saturday Michael Crowley, of 38, Cornwall-road, Peckham, was admitted to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, with severe injuries caused by falling from a scaffold at Creek-road, Deptford.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

CHRISTMAS, 1888.

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Contains Twelve very handsome new sheets of Pretty Coloured Scraps, usually sold at 1d. per sheet, comprising a splendid Assortment of Beautiful Roses and Floral Groups, Baskets of Flowers and Fruit, Pretty Children and Ladies, Black and White, the Paris Hippodrome, the German Circus, Race and feet of Floral Borders, and the Christmas Decorations. Pair of very Handsome Oleographs; Set of Six Cards, Santa's Wedding, or the Course of True Love, &c.; Shillingsworth of Superior Birthday Cards, Two Shillingsworth of Choice Christmas and New Year Cards, including a pretty Shillingsworth Silk-Framed Card, gratis. Marvellous value. Sent post paid, 1s. 2d.

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Contains Thirty splendid sheets of Embossed Relief Scraps usually sold at 1d. per sheet, splendid variety of Flowers, Ferns, Fruit, Children, Ladies' Heads, Animals, Birds, and Butter flies, including Four Floral Embossed Birthday Greetings—relief. Marvellous value. Sent post paid, 1s. 2d.

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Selling by thousands. Better than ever. Something for everybody. Unusually pronounced to be the largest and best shillingsworth ever offered. The parcel contains Twelve large, handsome sheets of Scraps, Flowers, Ferns, Fruit; Children's Fairy Tales Illustrated, Comic Scenes, Sketches from Life, Gold, Silver, and Copper. A Royal Gown at Windsor, Christmas Shadow Pantomimes, Four-fold Screen with Floral Sprays, by Kate Stedier, English Snobs and Foreign Snobs, Pair of Bead Mosses, Floral Wreaths, Three Shillingsworth of Christmas and New Year Cards, Thirteen Choice Cards, including Gilt Bevelled-edge Monochrome and Anaglyph, a splendid variety; and lastly, to every purchaser, presented gratis, a very pretty artistic Silk-Lined Twelve Tidy, highly finished, with silk cord, with a shilling; sure to be admired. The whole of the goods mentioned above sent, post paid, 1s. 2d. Two, differently assorted, 1s. 2d.

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Twenty-five Large Christmas Cards. Many worth 1d. and 2d. each. This parcel is honestly worth half-a-crown. Sent, post paid, 1s. 2d.

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GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS,
WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THE
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE
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'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Fear of Wakefield, chap. 1*

A strike in the coal trade is a grievous event at any time, but a strike in the coal trade at the beginning of what promises to be a hard and early winter would be nothing less than a national misfortune. Such an occurrence affects not only the parties directly engaged—the colliers on the one hand and the collier owners on the other—but it touches the entire community all over the country, and touches it through the coal trade, the only industry in the country which is so essential to the life of the nation.

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 Phenologist; and a whole host of others, the Grand Organ, &c.
 Performances start at 2.0 and 6.0.

NIAGARA
COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE
GREAT FALLS.
 Original Effects by Philadelphia. Piesan
 Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric
 light. Refreshments by Berginot.
 Admission, 1s.; no fees. 10.0 to 10.0.

Prised by entire press.

TORK-STREET, WESTMINSTER
(St. James's Park Station).
Four Thousand visitors daily.

LONDON.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
5TH NOVEMBER, GUY FAWKES DAY, SPECIAL
FIREWORKS DISPLAY, at 7.30, by C. T. BRADBURY and CO.
Admission, ONE SHILLING.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.
PRESENT EMPEROR OF GERMANY. Also the Late Emperor Frederick the Great, and the late Emperor WILLIAM. Grand Representation, General Boulanger. Superb New Coat Trains, as worn at the Court of St. James's Over 400 Portrait Models. Orchestra. 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. Open at 4 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission, 1s, under Twelve Years, 6d. Refreshments at popular prices.

C **CHAMBER OF HORRORS.**—The Most Notorious Criminals of the Century.—**MADAME TUSSEAU'S.**

B **BERESFORD ASSEMBLY ROOMS.**
CAMBERWELL GATE.

E **SCHILLING, Junr.**, begs to announce that, having taken the above Rooms for the Season, he will give a **GRAND BALL** on **MONDAY, October 5th.** Quadrille Parties Monday and Saturdays. Classes for Tuition Every Thursday Evening.

Respectfully

BIRTH.

O **Sir** **inst.** **LILLIE ELIZABETH**, Wife of **LIONEL FAIRWEATHER**, of the **Sir John Falstaff, Old-stre** **St. Luke's**, of a Daughter.

P **PERSONAL.**

[Announcements under this heading are charged the rate of 1s. per line, with a minimum of 5s.]

F. GILBERT.

DO not forget your promise as to the 2nd of next month, I shall be at it—without fail.

G. B.

FREDERICK JAMES SPARK.

COME Home.

SKUSE'S HERBAL TABLETS.

THESE Favourite Confections are prepared from Aniseeds, Horshoeband, Coltsfoot, Marshmallows, Licorice, Paeonia, Honey, &c. The best value and largest sale in the world are in this, containing 300, price 3d. each. Sold by grocers, and all the great druggists. These little pasties are a family friend.

8KUSE, 106, Prad-street, London, W.
WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTUR
 FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND
NEURALGIA.
 OF ALL CHEMISTS

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
 FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething; reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Of all Chemists, is 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE MEXICAN
HAIR RENEVER
 Prevents the Hair from falling off. Restores it to its ORIGINAL COLOR AND GROWTH.

COLOUR.
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
IS NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin.
Persons who use it should be careful to keep it in a cool place.
It should be in every house where a **HAIR RENEVER** is needed.

Ask your Chemist or Hairdresser for
THE MEDICATED HAIR RENEVER.
Price 2s. 6d. per large bottle.

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH
is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.
Prevents the decay of the **TEETH**.
Restores the Teeth **PEARLY WHITE**.
Removes all traces of Tobacco smoke.
Is perfectly harmless to the **Gums** and to the **Taste**.
Is partly composed of Honey and extracts &c.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER, only put in glass
 Price 1s.

**BROWN'S
 BRONCHIAL TROCHES**

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza,
 Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh,
Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS,
And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, 1s, 1d. per lb.

NEAVE'S FOOD.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—For Infants and Children.

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NEAVE'S FOOD.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—Recommended by the Faculty of Medicine.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—Best and Cheapest Farinaceous Food Sold everywhere in its Containers.

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J. R. NEAVE and CO., Fordingbridge, England.

accruing to the working classes. High prices for fuel in the coal trade mean not only scarcity of fuel in the cottage and the tenement house, but it would be bad enough if they did. But that is to have another and an even graver consequence. With coals at famine prices manufacturers must close their works, and working men must thereby be thrown out of employment. British

perity as enabled them in the years between 1870 and 1874 to fight the coal famine with something like success. Just recovering trade is from a prolonged period of dead depression, there is no superfluous energy about it to strengthen it against such a knock-down blow as this. For national reasons, therefore, the prospect of a coal strike

On both sides. But on the present occasion we decidedly incline to condemn the conduct of the masters rather than that of the men. We admit that the men have not always considered the recent badness of the times, the reason of which masters, though now doing better are only just beginning to reco-

nothing would induce them to yield to the demands of the men. That attitude of determined resistance has been resolutely maintained in up to the very last moment. Sometimes the men have even begun to hand their tools. Then, and then only, at the eleventh hour, the masters have given w

men in the belief that their demands will always be, in the last resort, complied with. Anything which encourages these fruitless occasions of breeding bad blood between masters and men is extremely regrettable. The faults of the masters go deeper even than

Agnes Burdon, a widow, was re-examined
Hammersmith Police Court on the charge
wilfully setting fire to Gannersbury Fire
Laundry, Acton, belonging to Sarah James, and
causing damage to linen and premises value £230.
Mr. Haynes appeared for the prisoner.—The evi-
dence adduced rested entirely upon the production
of an apron discovered outside the laundry
window, which was found open after the fire was
extinguished. The prisoner had been in the se-

THE CLOTHES THAT JACKSON ESCAPED IN.

An extraordinary discovery has just been made at Browhill, near Bradford. A complete suit of convict's clothes, comprising a coat, shirt, and vest, trousers, drawers and boots, have been found in a cistern in the yard of the house now to that in which Jackson broke into after murdering a warder and escaping from Strangeways. It is thus evident, notwithstanding the

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TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Many Killed and Injured: Terrible Scenes.

The disaster near Potenza, on the railway between Grasse and Taranto, in Italy, briefly reported in the *People* last week, turns out to have been much more serious than the first telegrams represented. An enormous block of earth fell from the side of the mountain, which is skirted by the line, and completely covered the track for a space of fifty yards. This had scarcely happened when an express train from Naples came along, and before the guard could check its course, ran at full speed right into the midst of the wall of earth which blocked the line, the engine burying itself in the mass of soil. All the carriages, with the exception of the two last, were overturned, but up to the present it is not known what has become of them all. In the only two carriages which remained on the track, were 30 carabineers, with an officer, who, having finished their duties at Naples in connection with the German Emperor's visit, were returning to their garrison town. Fortunately they escaped with serious shakings, and they were able to take their own measures for the arduous and painful task of succouring their fellow-passengers. This ready help, however, did little to mitigate the frightful proportions of the accident. It was at first said that 90 persons were killed and 70 injured. The scenes enacted amid the wreck of the train when the relatives and friends of the passengers gathered to ascertain the fate of the missing ones were most affecting. One poor woman who was seeking for her child went out of her mind when the corpse of her boy was shown to her. The dead body of a monk was found in one carriage, bearing not the slightest mark of injury, and it is assumed that he died from an affection of the heart produced by the fright of the disaster. Five professional singers who were on their way to Corfu to perform in an opera were killed. Among the dead also are two engineers attached to the railway and the guard, engine-driver, and all the officials belonging to the train. Five persons who were supposed to be dead were extricated alive from the ruins. A priest and the lieutenant of carabineers saved their lives by throwing themselves into a wide gap made as if by a miracle in the mountainous side of the railway. Snow has been falling heavily for the past two days, and this has rendered the work of rescue more difficult than ever.

Another Account.

states that the accident occurred at six o'clock in the morning on the Naples-Metapontum line, between the stations of Salandra and Grasse and at a point two kilometres distant from the latter. The landslide into which the train plunged was not observed owing to a curve in the line, and it was therefore impossible to stop the train. The mountain from which a mass of earth and stones, estimated at 200,000 cubic metres, became detached, is about 30 metres from the railway, and it is believed that the upper part was separated from the rest by a layer of clay. The train, which consisted of fourteen vehicles, contained, besides a number of carabinieri, a company of artists and thirty gendarmes. The engine, tender, luggage van, and three carriages, were completely buried, while two others were

Piled One on the Other.

Four other carriages were smashed to atoms, and the debris rolled down the embankment into the valley, which was blocked with the mass of stones and rubbish for a distance of 60 metres. The course of the River Busento was also obstructed. The engine-driver and stoker were precipitated into the river alive. The last carriages of the train left the rails, but contained no passengers. They contained overturned and overturned. They contained a number of gendarmes with public safety officials, who, together with the railway officials, promptly commenced the work of rescue. The total number of passengers is estimated at 350 to 380. Those who were saved fled across country, and the exact total of victims is therefore difficult to ascertain. Only one of the artists out of six were saved, while the engineer of the line and a post office official were killed. The telegraph wires were cut by the fall of earth, and the first assistance came from a band of labourers who were working in the fields on the other side of the river, and who swam across at the risk of their lives, the river being much swollen and the current consequently very rapid.

A subsequent telegram says that the actual number killed was under 30.

LOSS OF A PASSENGER SHIP WITH ALL HANDS.

It will be remembered that on the arrival of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Drummond Castle at Plymouth, on the 25th of June, with the homeward Cape of Good Hope and Natal mails, Captain Winchester reported that during a terrific gale on the night of June 3rd a large sailing ship foundered close by the Drummond Castle, off Cape Agulhas. It was thought at the time that the vessel must have been a large passenger or emigrant ship, and her identity was only established this week, when advices were received at Plymouth from Kynmard dated October 9th, stating that a life-buoy had been picked up at Coesberg, Plettenberg Bay, marked Trevelyan. On reference to Lloyd's it was found that Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's iron ship Trevelyan, Captain Roberts, was posted as missing on October 10th. The Trevelyan was an iron ship of 1,042 tons, built at Sunderland in 1873, and not classed as having heavier plates than the rules require. She left the Clyde for Otago, New Zealand, with passengers and cargo, on the 23rd of March, and was last spoken on the 31st of that month. A reference to the length of sailing passages between England and the Cape at that time shows that she was not unlikely to have been off the South African coast early in June. From later particulars there is no possible doubt that the ship seen by the Drummond Castle was the Trevelyan. The exact number of passengers is unknown, but the crew could not have been fewer than thirty-five.

THE CONFESSION OF MURDER AT FINSBURY PARK.

At the Dalton Police Court, Thomas Simpson, 25, chimney-sweep, of no fixed abode, was charged, on his own confession, with having murdered a woman named Harriet Norman, in Finsbury Park, on February 14th last.—Constable Morgan, 623 P, said that shortly after half-past one on Sunday morning he was on duty in Lewisham High-street, when the prisoner accosted him, and said, "I wish to give myself up for the murder of Harriet Norman, in Finsbury Park, on Feb. 14th last." The prisoner appeared perfectly sober, and witness took him to the station.—Inspector Butcher, P, said that at a quarter to two a.m. on Sunday he was on duty at the Lewisham Police Station, when the prisoner was brought in, and the constable repeated what had been said to him. Witness asked prisoner if he wished to repeat the statement to him, at the same time warning him that if he said anything it would be taken down in writing and might be used against him. The prisoner replied, "I wish to give myself up for the murder of Harriet Norman at Finsbury Park, on Feb. 14th last." Witness asked him if he had anything to say to add to this, and he replied "Nothing." Since then the prisoner had been charged at Greenwich Police Court, and although every inquiry had been made, nothing had been discovered about him, nor had any tidings been gleaned of a murder in Finsbury Park on the date mentioned.—Mr. Titterton (the chief clerk): You want a remand for further inquiries.—Inspector Butcher: Division.—Inspector Nunan, Y, Division, said: Mr. Cochrane, the superintendent of Finsbury Park, was in attendance, but he knew nothing of such a murder having been committed. He (the inspector) had charge of the district, and the police knew nothing about it.—Mr. Smith remanded the prisoner, who said nothing, for a week.

The Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen has benefited to the extent of £200 under the will of the late Miss Louisa McKellar, of Argyll Lodge, Clapham Park.

POISONED BY MISADVENTURE.

An inquest on the body of Anne Jenny Simpson, Fisher, a married lady, 39 years of age, of Peckham-road, Earl's Court-road, has been held by Dr. Diplock.—Mary Sarah Osler, residing at 3, Norland-place, Kensington, identified the body, and stated that Mrs. Fisher was the wife of a militia officer. She had not had any medical attendant.—The other evidence showed that the deceased, feeling unwell, sent her servant for a remedy in the form of chloral hydrate. Mrs. Fisher then swallowed an overdose, from the effects of which she died.—A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Cummer left her home at 211, Wakeworth Buildings, Whitechapel, leaving her two little children, Esther, aged 3 years, and Catherine, 3 months old, in the room. The children commenced to play with the fire, and ultimately the clothing of both became enveloped in flames. The screams of the children attracted the notice of the neighbours, and they were rescued from the room and the fire put out. The children were conveyed to the London Hospital, where Esther Cummer expired shortly after admission, and the other was found to have sustained such terrible burns that she is not expected to recover.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN OLD KENT-ROAD.

Early on the morning of the 21st inst., a young man entered a public house in St. James's-road, Old Kent-road. Directly afterwards three other men went in. One instantly gripped him by the throat, the second dealt him several heavy blows about the face, while the third rifled his pockets and snatched a gold presentation watch and chain from his waistcoat. The three men then made off, two running up the road in the direction of the Old Kent-road, and the other towards Bermondsey. On recovering from the attack the young man raised a cry of "Stop thief," and several people noticing the two men running in the middle of the road at once started off in pursuit, and five policemen eventually joined in the chase. Closely followed by their pursuers, the men dashed across the Old Kent-road into Mill-street, and thence on to the bank of the Surrey Canal, where one darted off in the direction of Peckham, and the other deliberately jumped into the water, and swam across to the other side, where he was quickly lost to view in a wood-yard. By means of a barge, the pursuers also obtained access to the wood-yard, and anticipating that he would attempt to escape by way of Peckham Park road, three of the police posted themselves there, but saw no signs of their man. Although for several hours a diligent search was made in the wood-yard and neighbouring roads, no trace of the thief could be found, and about half-past five the search was abandoned.

A BRAVE CHILD.

Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquest at Kingston-on-Thames Assize Court, touching the death of a little girl, named Mary, aged 7 years, daughter of a confectioner in that town. The little girl was in a field beside Hog's Mill River, with her brother Tommy, aged 7. She was washing her hoop in the stream, and fell in. Tommy went in after her, and another little boy near raised the alarm. Help was obtained, and both children were taken out of the water. Artificial respiration was performed, but was only effectual in the case of the boy. He was removed to his home, and the girl to the mortuary.—After hearing several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. They highly commended the boy for courageously went into the river after his little sister; but deprecated the inaction of the burial board in not providing an ambulance for conveyance.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TRAVELLERS.

In the Southwark County Court, before his honour Judge Holroyd, the case of Hattie v. the South-Eastern Railway Company was decided.—The plaintiff claimed £2 6s. 8d., being the difference between first and third-class railway fare to Edenbridge from Charing Cross, and damages in respect of inconvenience sustained by him in consequence of third-class passengers having been permitted to travel in the first-class carriage in which he journeyed. It appeared that the plaintiff had also taken a ticket for a dog, which he seemed to have had in the carriage with him. Plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case.—Mr. Boyle, barrister, appeared for the defendant company.—His honour considered that the contract of the company had been performed, and that the plaintiff had not sustained any such damage as would support an action for damages, and found for the defendant company.—Mr. Boyle asked for costs on the higher scale, it being, as he said, a matter of public interest, but his honour said he would not allow costs on either side.

THE SCHOOL BOARD AND THE POOR.

Thomas Liddell, labourer, of East End, Finchley, was summoned by the Finchley School Board this week for not sending his daughter regularly to school. The wife of the defendant, a respectable-looking woman, said it was true, as the witness had stated, that the girl had only attended thirty-three times out of a possible sixty, but the fact was she had to keep her at home to mind her baby while she went to work to keep the children from starving. Her husband was very unfortunate, and did not succeed in getting more than three weeks' work a year.—Mr. Bodkin told her she was bound to send the girl to school.—Mrs. Liddell: What am I to do? Am I to let the children starve?—Mr. Bodkin (one of the magistrates): No doubt, God send your child into the world to nurse the baby, but the school says you must go to school. It is a very hard case.—Mrs. Liddell: I send her as often as I can, but I cannot go to work and leave a baby with no one to look after it.—Mr. Bodkin: We have nothing to do but see that the child is sent to school. You had better apply to the School Board committee to grant a half-time certificate.—Mr. Moore, the visitor, said the defendant was an impecunious man, but this wife denied.—The bench then made an attendance order.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AND A DIVORCE.

In the Divorce Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of Short v. Short was disposed of. It was a petition presented by the wife, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the grounds of adultery and desertion.—The parties were married in 1874, at the Wesleyan chapel at Hampstead, and after that they lived at 70, High-street, where they kept a watchmaker's shop until 1883. A young woman named Shepherd lived at a Berlin wool shop close by, and in the latter year Shepherd said she was going to travel, and in the August of the same year Short disappeared from Hampstead. On the 24th of August he left home with the intention of returning a watch he had had to repair for his brother. He did not return home, and on the 25th his clothes, gold watch, and other valuables were found on the bank of the River Lea, under a tree. The river was dragged for the recovery of the body of Short, it being thought he had been drowned while taking a bath, but without success. Search was continued for some time, and a grave was actually purchased for the reception of Short's remains. From that time nothing had been heard by Mrs. Short of her husband, and he was last seen in London, and she asked a young man named Gowing, the adopted son of Short, to join Short in New Brunswick. He (Gowing) went, and shortly after his (Gowing's) arrival he found that Short was living with Miss Shepherd as his wife. It had since been discovered that Short had returned to England, and had opened a watchmaker's shop in Aylesbury, where he was living with Miss Shepherd as his wife.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

Chicago has its extraordinary mystery. A party of boys found a soap-box in a deserted brick-yard in the city. They opened it, and discovered the dead and decomposed bodies of five babies laid side by side.

MR. FORWOOD, M.P., ON OUR NAVY.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, spoke at a great Primrose League meeting at Liverpool on Thursday. He said in years past a cheese-paring policy had reduced the amounts available for ordnance, and no encouragement was given to private firms to make guns. Under the Tories that had all been changed, and by the present Administration the Woolwich establishment had been re-arranged on a more business-like footing. Large orders had also been placed with private firms. These orders required time for completion, and if they heard that forts and ships were kept waiting for guns they should bear in mind that it was the result of past, not present, policy. He had the same explanation to make as regards ships. Sufficient time had not elapsed for the completion of the vessels laid down by the present Government. The vessels completed this year, and most of those that would be completed next year, were laid down by their predecessors in office; but undoubtedly they were in the forefront as specimens of naval architecture and engineering skill. What the Government had done was to hurry forward vessels to completion, believing that economy was best promoted and efficiency best maintained by such methods. The nation would soon see that the policy of only laying down as many ships as could quickly be finished meant an annual addition of available ships to the Navy. The desire of the First Lord and the board was to build up a strong navy expeditiously, and not a list of ships on paper.

A TELL-TALE BLOTTING-PAD.

In the Divorce Division on Thursday, Mr. Justice Butt held before him the case of Harding v. Harding and Farquharson. The petition was that of the husband, a coffee planter of Ceylon, for divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Ronald James Farquharson, also a coffee planter. There was no defence.—Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner, who married the respondent in 1877 at St. James's Church, Westminster. They lived together at Ceylon, there being two children of the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Harding lived happily together until the summer of 1887, when it appeared that the husband's suspicions were aroused in consequence of his wife's intimacy with the co-respondent, who was forbidden the house. Ultimately, by means of a blotting-pad, the petitioner discovered that his wife was carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the co-respondent. He found out this by holding the blotting-pad up to a looking-glass, when the words "darling" could be distinctly read. He taxed her with being unfaithful, and this she ultimately admitted, whereupon he occupied a separate room. For the sake of the children he was anxious for her to execute a deed, and make as one of the covenants that she would not see Farquharson again, but this she refused to accede to, whereupon the present suit was filed.—The case having been established, his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the children.

SOME OF THE "OCCASIONAL DEVIATIONS."

"[The Irish are a very humane people, and the history of an occasional deviation from humanity in regard to cattle has a peculiar history which ought to make us blush as well as them.]"—*Mrs. GLADSTONE.*

The Attorney-general has written the following letter to Mr. Carey, M.P., dated October 22nd, 1888:—"Sir,—I this morning received your letter dated the 19th inst. On the 18th September, 1881, at Maam, in the county of Longway, a parish was entered upon a donkey belonging to a man named Coyne, set fire to, and the donkey burned to a cinder. Coyne preferred a claim to the Maam Sessions in respect of this outrage. In the month of July, 1888, a similar outrage was perpetrated upon a donkey belonging to Captain De Moleyns, of Dingle, in the county Kerry, and the animal most severely burned. I also remember reading of other instances of similar outrages on cows and horses, though fortunately such are uncommon. As you have thought fit to send your letter to me to the papers, I must ask you to give the same publicity to my reply."

SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.

Edith Gray, aged 16, was charged, on remand, with wandering in Hyde Park without any visible means of subsistence.—At seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. Inspector Dauncey found the girl in the park in a destitute condition. As she was very cold and hungry he took her to the station, placed her before a bright fire, and gave her something to eat. She was asked to give an account of herself, and as she made several statements which turned out to be untrue she was charged.—On the remand Inspector Dauncey said that he had been able to find the girl's father, who lived at Henley-on-Thames. There were two ladies in court who would be willing to take charge of her; and her father, who was present, was willing to leave the matter entirely in the magistrate's hands. The inspector added that a man had visited the girl in the House of Detention while she was under remand, and stated that he was her cousin. That statement, however, turned out to be untrue as the man, who was named—Mr. Hannay said he hoped the girl would benefit by what was going to be done for her, and ordered her to be discharged, with the view of her being removed to a "home."

THE CONFESSION OF A MURDER AT WESTMINSTER.

William Russell, 28, steward, late of the American ship National Eagle, who confessed to having thrown a woman called Annie over Westminster Bridge on the 12th inst., under circumstances already reported in the *People*, was brought up on remand at Maidenhead this week, charged with having on the 14th inst. attempted to commit suicide by strangling himself while detained at the Maidenhead Police Station. A certificate was received from the surgeon at Reading Gaol, under which prisoner was not responsible for his actions or fit to be at large, although he did not feel justified in certifying him to be insane. Russell was committed for trial at the Berkshire Assizes, and in the meantime further efforts will be made to ascertain whether there is any foundation for his confession.

SAD SEQUEL TO A PRACTICAL JOKE.

A terrible tragic ending has followed a practical joke, in which a man declared he was "Jack the Ripper." A young lady named Milligan, 21 years of age, has died at Kilkeel county Down, under the following circumstances. A fortnight since, Miss Milligan was out walking with two lady visitors, and all three were startled by the sudden appearance of a man who, personating the Whitechapel monster, brandished a knife, exclaiming, "I'm Jack the Ripper." During the evening Miss Milligan became hysterical, and the next day fever set in, which, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Wilson, terminated fatally. The sad event has caused much sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, and the police are on the look-out for the man.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning at 393, Strand, upon the premises of Messrs. S. Wilson and Sons, curio and antique furniture dealers. The fire was first discovered in the office on the ground floor, and the flames spread so rapidly that when the fire alarm and a special messenger had called the brigade from Scotland Yard and other stations, the entire four upper floors of the large building were involved, and the fire was showing such a strong light that an engine came up to the scene from the other side of the water. The adjoining premises appeared to be in some danger, and three standpipes were set to work, but eventually the conflagration was limited to the building primarily attacked. This was, however, gutted; the show rooms at the back suffered considerable injury, and the roof of an adjoining restaurant was injured by breakage.

THE SALE OF HORSEFLESH AS BEEF.

Charles Langley, 21, was indicted at the Surrey Sessions this week for obtaining 1s. 9d. from W. Morrish by means of a false and fraudulent pretence, by selling him as beef that which in reality was horseflesh. Mr. Horace Avery appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. George Elliott defended.—The facts of the case, which have already been fully reported in the *People*, were briefly these:—The defendant had a gutter stall in the New Cut, and sold joints of meat. Prosecutor purchased of the prisoner what he described as a beautiful piece of rolled beef, with a piece of suet in the centre, at the rate of 4d. per pound, and paid 1s. 9d. for it. Later on he was informed that it was not beef, but horseflesh. He returned to the stall, but prisoner had gone, and he then went to the sanitary officer with the joint, but as it was not putrid the latter could not take any proceedings. Subsequently defendant was arrested, and did not deny that the flesh was that of a horse, but insisted that people knew what it was that he was selling, and this was now the defence.—The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Somes said the poor must be protected against the impositions of such men as the prisoner, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A LADIES' FIRE BRIGADE.

The Royal Holloway College is provided with all the most modern appliances for its protection against fire, and in order that these may be turned to the best account, Miss Bishop, the lady principal, has decided to form a ladies' fire brigade among the students, and for this purpose Mr. J. C. Merryweather (of Merryweather and Sons) and Captain J. H. Cleaver (late of the Crofton Volunteer Fire Brigade) attended at the college a few days since and organised the brigade. The appliances, which consist of high pressure mains and hydrants running throughout the building, together with a corridor and other hand fire pumps and buckets were manipulated very commendably by the ladies, and will doubtless prove effectual should occasion arise for their service at actual fires. Miss Bishop is the captain of the brigade, which is divided into three sections, each consisting of about ten students, with a lieutenant to each. The respective floors are allotted to different detachments in order to secure familiarity with the requirements of each part of the building. Separate drills will be organised among the indoor and outdoor servants and officers of the college, thus enabling a fire to be attacked from several points.

A POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

John Robson, who has been for some years employed in the post office, at Ryde, was charged before the borough magistrates on Thursday with stealing two half sovereigns, a sixpence, and two threepenny pieces, the property of the Postmaster-general. In consequence of complaints of letters and money having been lost, a clerical assistant to the detective department of the Post Office, came to Ryde, and on the 17th inst. posted a letter addressed to Miss Sharp at Reading, containing the coins enumerated in the charge, they being marked. The letter containing them did not reach Portsmouth, and later in the day Robson changed a half sovereign with one of his fellow clerks, in whose change the marked half sovereign was found. Robson was then taken into custody, but nothing incriminating was found upon him, or upon the other clerk who assisted in stamping the letters. The prisoner bears an excellent character, and holds office in several local institutions.—He was committed for trial, bail being taken.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN HUNTINGDON.

David Wombwell, 35, described as a brewers' labourer, was brought up at the Huntingdon Borough Court on Thursday, charged with the murder of William James Snelling, manager of the brewery, on September 27th, by shooting him with a gun. The facts of the murder and the prisoner's arrest have been already published.—The principal witness on Thursday was Frederick Levitt, who is also employed in the brewery. He deposed that the deceased was at an upper window in the brewery, and soon afterwards he heard him exclaim, "For God's sake, help!" followed instantly by the report of the gun. He ran upstairs and found the prisoner standing a short distance from the deceased with the gun to his shoulder and the muzzle pointing to where the deceased lay on the floor. He took the gun from the prisoner, who made no remark. Previous to the inquest the prisoner asked him what he was going to do with him. He replied he was going to speak the truth, to which prisoner then said, "Give me a d— good one. I may as well be hanged to-day as to-morrow."—In witness's cross-examination, it was shown that his evidence differed much from that he had given at the inquest.—Medical evidence was called to show that shots were extracted from the lungs of the deceased, and it was stated that an experiment was made with the same gun by firing at paper from the distance as the prisoner was found standing from Mr. Snelling. The marks made by the charge on the paper target were spread in much the same manner as the shot marks on the deceased's coat.—The case was adjourned.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

At the Cheshunt Petty Sessions on Thursday, a remarkable case of attempted wife murder was investigated.—The prisoner was a most respectable man, who had been married for about eight years, and lived happily with his wife. On the 21st inst. he got the worse for drink, and threatened to cut his wife's throat when she was in bed. She took the razor away, and they both went to sleep. Later in the night she woke up and found her husband bending over her, with a carving knife, and she made a dash for her throat, but she was ward off the blow, and escaped downstairs. Her screaming brought the police to her aid, and the prisoner was taken into custody.—He was remanded.

AN IRISH WITNESS FINED FOR NON-APPEARANCE.

At Wicklow Assizes on Thursday, before going into the Belfast insurance case, Mr. Justice O'Brien held an inquiry respecting Bourke, the absconding witness in the Loughrea case. A writ of attachment was issued for his apprehension, and on Thursday morning a return was made, and he was brought into court, and examined as to his contempt of court in not appearing. On being asked what reason he had for not appearing, he stated that he was engaged in London, being obliged to go there relative to the sale of cattle, and not for the purpose of avoiding giving evidence at the trial to which he was subpoenaed.—Bourke was fined £25 for his conduct.

A BOGUS LOVER AND A FALSE FRIEND.

Ann Wilding, a married woman, was charged at Hull on Thursday with obtaining £11 from Miss Osborne, a dressmaker, of Salford, by fraud.—The two had been acquaintances in Hull. When Miss Osborne left the town on a correspondence with her, she was introduced to Miss Osborne, by letter, a man named Sam Hodge, lodger at her house, whom she represented to have some regard for Miss Osborne. From that time an affectionate correspondence ensued between Miss Osborne and Mr. Hodge, and by the latter representing he was out of employment Miss Osborne at various times sent him money. The lady's suspicions became aroused by repeated requests, and eventually she discovered that Mr. Hodge had never lodged at the house and that the numerous love letters sent her as from him were in reality written by Mrs. Wilding's son. The accused, who was stated to have received all the moneys from the transaction, was remanded.

Mr. W. H. Smith on Thursday opened the new brewhouse at the foot of the Tees, and was subsequently the guest of the River Tees Conservancy Commission at a banquet given at Middleborough.

DISCOVERY AT CHARING CROSS.

A Suicide's Letter.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a plate-layer discovered the body of a respectable-looking man lying in the tunnel of the District Railway, near Charing Cross Station. As he was apparently dead, Police-constable George Pitkin, 277 E, was called, and subsequently Dr. Hammerton, the divisional police surgeon, who pronounced life extinct. On the removal of the body to the St. Martin's mortuary, several documents and photographs were found upon it. The body was not mutilated, but there was a large wound on the side of the head and face. The following letter, which proved his identity, written on three half-sheets of note-paper with blacked pencil, was found in one of the deceased's pockets:—"Wednesday morning.—My name and address is James Ayres, 16A, Waddington-street, York-street, S.E. May I be forgiven for this horrible deed. I intended it on Sunday night, but could not tear myself from my dear children, and I pray to God to protect them, and also that they may be looked after by some kind person. They are dear, good, and obedient darlings, and I pray some good charitable person will take them and be kind to them. Never beat them in cross word is enough. Since the death of my dear wife all has gone wrong with me. I feel I am going from bad to worse, although I had wronged no man. I thank Tom Kirk from the bottom of my heart for his great kindness to me since being in his employ, and die with his photo in my pocket. His address is 8, Argyll-place, Regent-street West. When I lost my dear Jessie (my wife), I found I could not struggle on, as she was so good and kind. May I ask Mrs. Waller to look to my dear ones until something can be done for them? I also ask that they may not be told I destroyed my life, but tell them it was an accident. Billy W. has the vase I got repaired for Mr. Kirk. Will he please give it to him? I trust for forgiveness for everybody. My last thought and prayer is for the dear little ones and their protection. Amen. My fondest love for dear Alice H. She is a dear girl. Good-bye all.—J. B. AYRES." On the edge of the first sheet of paper was the words, "My age is 35," as if put there as an afterthought.

THE QUEEN AND THE EAST-END MURDERS.

During the three days of the week following the Sunday on which the two murders were committed the following petition to the Queen was freely circulated among the women of the labouring classes of East London through some of the religious agencies and educational centres:—"To our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

"Madame,—We, the women of East London, feel horror at the dreadful sins that have been lately committed in our midst and grief because of the shame that has fallen on our neighbourhood. By the facts that have come out at the inquests, we have learnt much of the lives of those of our sisters who have lost a firm hold on goodness and who are living sad and degraded lives. While each woman of us will do all she can to make men feel with horror the sins of impurity which cause such wicked lives to be led, we would also beg that your Majesty will call on your servants in authority and bid them put the law which already exists in motion to close bad houses within whose walls such wickedness is done and men and women ruined body and soul.—We are, madame, your loyal and humble servants."

The petition which received between 4,000 and 5,000 signatures, was presented in due form, and the following reply has been received:—"Whitehall.

"Madame,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he has had the honour to lay before the Queen the petition of women inhabitants of Whitechapel praying that steps may be taken with a view to suppress the moral disorders in that neighbourhood, and that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to receive the same. I am to add that the Secretary of State looks with hope to the influence for good that the petitioners can exercise, each in her own neighbourhood, and he is in communication with the commissioners of police with a view to taking such action as may be desirable in order to assist the efforts of the petitioners and to mitigate the evils of which they complain.—I am, madame, your obedient servant.

"Godfrey Lushington.
"Mrs. Barnett, St. Jude's Vicarage,
"Commercial-street, E."

A POLICEMAN STABBED AT WALTHAMSTOW.

At the Stratford Petty Sessions on Monday, Henry Brooks, 23, a labourer, of Hose Cottage, Valentine-road, Walthamstow, and John Connor, 25, a bricklayer, of Back-road, Walthamstow, were charged with being concerned together in stealing from an outhouse at Elm-road, five rabbits, valued at 15s., the property of Henry Preston; and Brooks was further charged with feloniously cutting and wounding Police-constable Mickleborough, 383 N, by taking him with a knife at Sherman-street, Walthamstow, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, on the 21st inst.—Inspector Dowdeswell said Constable Mickleborough was unable to attend in consequence of the injuries he had received.—Police-constable Nix, 345 N, said that at about a quarter to eleven o'clock on the previous night he was in bed when his attention was called to a police whistle. He at once went out in the direction of the sound, and came up to Constable 383 N, who was on the ground struggling with Brooks. Witness seized the prisoner, and the constable got up as he best could. He was bleeding very much from cuts on the face. The prisoner was conveyed to the station, and on the road he remarked, "I am sorry I had not a revolver or I would have shot him." When witness got to the spot there was a bag containing rabbits by the side of the constable.—Captain Kindersley (the chairman): Did you see any weapon in Brooks' possession?—Inspector Dowdeswell: A knife was found on the ground.

Captain Kindersley: You cannot prove further with the charge till the injured constable is able to attend.—Inspector Dowdeswell: No, sir; but Mr. Preston is here.—Captain Kindersley (to prisoner): Have you any questions to ask?—Prisoner: No; but the constable would not give me a chance. He struck me on the head with his truncheon as soon as he saw me.—Mr. Henry Preston, of Elm-road, Walthamstow, said he saw his rabbits safe on Sunday, and on Monday morning he missed them. He next saw them at the Lea Bridge-road Police Station. On Sunday, at about dinner time, Connor called on him and asked if he wanted any swedes. The rabbits produced were his.—Constable White said that in consequence of what Inspector Dowdeswell told him he went to the assistance of Constable Mickleborough at midnight. He was very much injured, and having said that Jack Connor was the other man he wanted, witness, with another officer, went to Connor's house. He was found lying on the couch in the front room partly dressed, and when told he was wanted for the unlawful possession of some rabbits, he said, with an oath, "I know nothing about the matter."—Inspector Dowdeswell said the injured constable was taken into a house in Addison-road, where the doctor was sent for, who dressed his wounds and ordered his removal to the German Hospital.—The bench having considered the point as to a sufficiency of evidence against Connor, remanded the two prisoners and allowed bail for Connor, himself in £10 and a surety in £5.

The miners were blasting at Lithonia Granite Works in Atlanta. Angus Morrison leaped over the spot where the blasting was proceeding to see what was the matter, and his head was blown off. The trial of Glennie for the murder of Mrs. Wright, at Canonbury, is fixed to commence at the Central Criminal Court to-morrow (Monday).

LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

Middlesex Sessions—Appeals.

THE WHITEFIELD FARM NEIGHBOUR.—Charles Millhouse, charged on a warrant against a sentence of one calendar month's imprisonment, with hard labour, passed upon them by Mr. J. L. Hannay, sitting at Marlborough-street Police Court, for having unlawfully and maliciously committed damage to windows belonging to Herman Plake. Mr. Forrest Fulton and Mr. Muir appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Lynch for the respondent. The appellants were stall-holders at the Whitefield Fair, which was for some time held on a vacant piece of ground in the Tottenham Court-road, and was formerly known as Whitfield Cemetery, and Mr. Plake is a German, carrying on business at 54 Whitfield-street, exactly opposite the spot where Millhouse, who is a manager of a steam roundabout, carried on his business. Plake and other tradesmen had long objected to the fair being held, and had complained of its nuisance to the Home Secretary, a course of conduct which was resented by the stall-holders. As early as eight o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August a crowd collected outside Plake's house, hooted at him, and made use of strong language. They went away, but returned again at one o'clock, when the crowd, consisting of fifty persons, most of whom were rippers, created a great disturbance. Plake, becoming alarmed at their behaviour, determined to obtain police protection, and then it was alleged the two appellants and a man named Davies, who was convicted, and the remainder of the crowd commenced throwing stones and pieces of iron at his windows. His railings were torn down and eleven windows broken, and property inside the house damaged. Mrs. Plake was struck in the back with a large stone. The defendant was taken to the Tottenham Court-road Police Station, where he was accused by some of the rippers with having smeared a newly-painted van and thrown flower-pots and a pail of water over the crowd. A large number of witnesses were called, who stated they witnessed the disturbance, and declared that neither of the appellants threw anything at Plake's house. The bench affirmed the conviction, with costs.

Mansion House.

A DISHONEST BARMAN.—Henry Brantly, a barman, charged with stealing three marked sixpences. The prisoner was a barman in the employment of Mr. Mellis, the landlord of the Cow and Calf public-house, in Eastcheap. On Friday night Mr. Mellis communicated with the police, and Detective Blonnet marked twenty sixpences. Eleven marked sixpences were passed over the bar, and at eight o'clock that morning, when Mr. Mellis and Detective Blonnet were in the till, they discovered that three of the marked sixpences were short. The prisoner was called up and asked if he had any money about him. The prisoner took some money from his pockets, among which was found one of the marked sixpences. When asked how he accounted for having the sixpence in his possession, the prisoner replied, "I have got it," and he was then taken to the police station. The prisoner's room was searched, and the sum of 24s. in silver was found, which the prisoner said was his wages and what he had saved. Mr. Mellis stated that, after taking stock for three months, he found he was £50 short.—Alderman Sir James Lawrence remanded the prisoner.

Guildhall.

DISOBEDIENT CONDUCT.—John Godfrey, 30, describing himself as a reporter, of 86, Rotherhithe-street, N., was charged with being drunk and annoying Police-constable Carter while in the execution of his duty. The officer stated that at six o'clock in High-street, Aldgate, when the prisoner, who was drunk, went up to him, caught hold of him by the arm, and slung him round two or three times. He advised the prisoner to go away, but as he refused he took him in custody. On the way to the police station accused used most filthy and disgusting language. The prisoner, who asked no questions, desired the alderman to adjourn the case for half an hour, in order that he might send for a friend who was with him to prove that he was not drunk. As for using bad language, he emphatically denied it. Mr. Inspector Izzard stated that while in the cells at the station the prisoner behaved in a most disgusting manner, and his language was most obscene. Mr. Alderman Renals then had the case put back for a time. In about an hour's time Police-constable Carter said that he had been to the address that the defendant had given; but the gentleman who the defendant wanted said he was not with him at the time and would not come. Mr. Alderman Renals said that, in his opinion, defendant's conduct was disgraceful, and he would have to pay a fine of 2s. or go to gaol for fourteen days.—Harris, the reporter (to defendant): Have you the money? Defendant: Money, no.—He was then removed to the cells muttering very offensive language.

Marlborough-street.

"ALL DEAD LONG AGO."—Timothy Donovan, aged 80, and very decrepit, was charged with begging in Coventry-street at a quarter past twelve that morning. The old fellow shuffled up to several gentlemen and asked them for a penny to pay for his lodging. A constable of C Division, seeing him receiving money, took him into custody. Prisoner said that he met Mr. Wright and he told him he would treat him to a glass of anything he liked to drink. He gave him the money to get half a pint, and just as he had received the "brown," he felt a hand on his shoulder, and on looking up, sure enough he saw a constable. Mr. Newton: Have you any home? Prisoner: No, no; I've no home, or any friends; they are all dead long ago. Mr. Newton: Where did you sleep last night? Prisoner: In the prison here. The night before I stopped at a lodging-house in the Fulham-road, and paid sixpence for my bed.—Elected to go into a work-house in preference to prison, the old fellow was sent to St. James's, Poland-street, and he expressed his thanks for the change.

Clerkenwell.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TRAVELLER.—William C. Fleming, 30, a traveller, of Talbot Hotel, Bristol, was charged on a warrant with feloniously and fraudulently embezzling £2 and other sums of money he had received for and on account of James Wallis, his master. The prosecutor, a musical instrument importer, of Euston-road, said the prisoner had been in his employ as a traveller for two years. The money that he collected should have been immediately remitted to the firm. Any orders he secured should have been dealt with similarly. There were two items of £2 ls. which the prisoner had received from customers last February and April, but Fleming had never accounted for these amounts. There were other amounts, but he did not wish to press the charge any further. In March of this year he gave the prisoner formal notice to leave, as he had become somewhat loose in his habits, but told him that he might go on more journey, and if he took his advice and turned over a new leaf, he would not act upon that notice, but let him continue in his service. The journey terminated on the 29th May, and it was the prisoner's duty at once to come to the house and give in any samples he had and make up his accounts, leaving everything straight. The prisoner, however, did not turn up. Prosecutor at once wrote him, and informed him that if he did not present himself proceedings would be taken against him. It was not until a letter from prosecutor's solicitor had been forwarded to Fleming that he made his appearance. He then said that he had received certain amounts, but had spent them, and it was not until after the prisoner was dismissed that it was ascertained that the two amounts of £2 ls. had been paid to him.—Mr. John Fomero, who appeared for the prisoner, told the court that the prisoner did not wish to press the charge. The prisoner had been receiving on account of the firm between £100 and £120 per

week, and he had no intention of stealing the money, and, as it was a serious matter for the prisoner, he would ask the magistrate to deal with the case under the Summary Jurisdiction Act.—Mr. Smith said he could not do less than send Fleming to prison for three months, with hard labour.

Thames.

A WOMAN'S QUARREL.—Edith Campbell, aged 28 years, was charged on a warrant with assaulting Louisa Anderson. The complainant said that at twelve o'clock on Monday night she was outside the Eastern Hotel, Limehouse, when the prisoner came up to her and struck her three times on the head, knocked her down, and struck her with something sharp on the back of the head. In answer to Mr. Lushington, the witness said, "The prisoner struck me with some sharp instrument, but I can't say what it was." The prisoner said the complainant "called her Benjamin name," and they had a fight. Benjamin Morrell, 499 E, said that he saw the fight taking place, and he saw the prisoner at a house in Clifton-street, and on reading the warrant to her she said, "She knocked me first and spat in my face before I touched her."—Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner for the doctor's attendance.

Westminster.

"EVERYTHING BUT A LADY."—Peter Hawley, 55, living in Bull's Gardens, Chelsea, was charged before Mr. Partridge with stealing a sovereign and crown piece, the monies of Nellie Fletcher, of no occupation, of 22, Draycott-place, Chelsea. The prosecutrix, a young woman, said she was single, and did nothing for her living, having a small "independency." She had known the prisoner about three years, her introduction to him being through a woman with whom he had lived, and whom she was visiting at the time. She was employed to do needlework. On Monday she (prosecutrix) went to the prisoner's small house in Bull's Gardens. They passed the night together, and next morning, after the prisoner had gone to work, she missed a sovereign and an old crown piece (which was given her to make a brooch) from her purse. She went after the prisoner at his work, and when she accused him of the robbery he abused her, and told her to go home and look for the money. Several times since she had applied to him to make restitution, and offered to give him time, but as he had made no offer, she took him in custody on Monday afternoon.—By the Court: She took him in charge because he "black-guarded" her and "called her everything but a lady." (Laughter.) She was acquainted with the woman who was intimate with the prisoner, but it was not from motives of jealousy that she locked him up. Her "independency" consisted of an allowance of £12 a year.—Prisoner said he was locked up out of spite.—Mr. Partridge said it was useless keeping up the case, and discharged him.

THE RISING GENERATION.—William Hayward, 15, who called himself an errand-boy, was charged by the police with disorderly conduct and the use of disgusting language at Lupus-street, Piccadilly. Constable Allen 151 B, deposed that at twenty minutes to eight on Friday night prisoner was in Lupus-street, with twenty or thirty other lads, completely blocking the pavement and compelling pedestrians to go out into the road. Several gentlemen complained, and witness ordered the boys away. The prisoner went a distance of about twenty yards and shouted, "Come down here and we will kick your inside out." He also made use of the foulest language.—Prisoner: I am very sorry for what I have done, and I am very sorry that you do not like me.—Prisoner: I do what I can. I was in the Shoeblack Society.—Mr. Partridge: Did they turn you out? Prisoner: Yes, because I could not earn enough money.—Mr. William Soper, staying at 101, Lupus-street, spoke of the annoyance to which the tradesmen and householders in the locality were subjected by the nightly assemblage of disorderly youths. He knew the prisoner as a constant offender.—The mother of the prisoner said her boy, she must admit, was rather idle.—Mr. Partridge fined the prisoner 21s., or twenty-one days' hard labour.

SOMETHING MORE TO COME OUT.—Charles M. Bently, 24, of Francis-street, Westminster, was charged with assaulting his wife, Bertha Emma; and James Hawkins, 36, painter, of Tuford-street, was also charged with being concerned in the alleged outrage. The prosecutrix, who appeared in the witness-box with a baby in her arms, said she was married last Christmas, and had from the first lived most unhappily with her husband. In June last she obtained a warrant against him for throwing her downstairs. Further cross-examination, the complainant admitted one of her cases, as she was only held to bail to keep the peace. On the night of Thursday, accompanied by Hawkins, he came to where she was living in Francis-street, Westminster, and attempted to remove the furniture. She resisted its removal, and her husband burst a door open, knocked her down, and kicked her in the back. She was so much injured that she could not sit down. The prisoner Hawkins, like her husband, made use of the most disgusting language, and threatened to catch her by the throat, and strangle her.—Cross-examined, the prosecutrix said that her husband had stopped away from her since Saturday. He was jealous of an old gentleman she called "uncle." She had not had a child by that person. She knew a person named Bennett, but he did not allow her anything. She was formerly a servant at his mother's place.—Mr. Partridge: Who bought the furniture? The Complainant: We bought it together. When we had a dispute before, I pawned some of the things to pay my solicitor. Further cross-examination, the complainant admitted that she shut the door in her husband's face. She had not threatened to throw vitriol over her sister and husband. She had an encounter with a woman on Saturday night, who bruised her and knocked a tooth out.—Mr. Partridge said that in cross-examination he should accept the personal recognisances of both defendants to appear on remand.

Lambeth.

A FILTHY OLD MAN.—Edward William Timney, about 60 years of age, described as a barrister, residing in Gleggery-road, East Dulwich, was charged before Mr. Chance with indecently assaulting Mahala Barker, aged nine years, and Ellen Barker, aged six years. Mr. J. J. Sydney, for Mr. W. H. Armstrong, defender, and Mr. Chilvers, prosecutor on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works.—The evidence was to the effect that Mahala Barker and her sister lived with their parents in Arnott-road, East Dulwich. On Friday afternoon they proceeded with some other little girls to Goose Green, Dulwich, a public recreation ground under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works. They had not long been sitting upon a seat, when the prisoner came up and sat down on the seat. He made no remark, but assaulted Mahala Barker. She got up and left the seat, and ran and told her young brother, who was with her. She spoke also to the constable belonging to the board, and when prisoner saw this he went to another seat.—The brother of the girls, a lad about 12 years old, stated that he saw the prisoner misbehave himself towards Ellen Barker.—John Webster, constable in the employ of the Metropolitan Board of Works, saw the prisoner sit down beside the children, and about half an hour afterwards the child Mahala complained to him that she had been assaulted by the prisoner, whom she pointed out. She was crying at the time, and also made a statement with regard to the other sister being assaulted. The officer, seeing the prisoner about leaving the green, called out to him, and eventually he stopped. The child Nicholls said "that's the man." Mr. Chilvers stated that the prisoner had before been charged with a somewhat similar offence at this court in 1886.—Mr. Chance remarked, but said Barker, the prisoner's son, who was charged with indecently assaulting two young children at Peckham Rye Common.

It was then urged in defence that the prisoner was a barrister, and had practised in Alexandria, and that, in consequence of a sunstroke, his mind had become unsettled. Mr. Chance at that time, relying upon evidence called by the friends of the prisoner, said he was of opinion that perhaps the prisoner was not quite responsible for his actions, but at the same time he would have to properly look after. The worthy magistrate then agreed to accept two sureties in £100 for the prisoner to keep the peace. One surety of £100 was ultimately deposited, and the prisoner released. Mr. Sydney was about to make some observations in defence, when Mr. Chance said he had quite made up his mind as to what course he should adopt. It was really horrible to see such a thing taking place. He fully committed the prisoner for trial at the next Surrey Sessions.—Application for bail was made, when Mr. Chance said he should require two sureties in £100 each.—The prisoner was removed in custody.

Southwark.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY ACT.—A respectable-looking, middle-aged woman applied to Mr. Slade for a protection order, as her husband had threatened to sell up her home. She stated that she had been married for some years, and had two children; but had been very badly treated by her husband. He would be away for months at a time, and when he was at home he would be very violent. Mr. Slade: What is the name of your husband? She: Eliza Matthews. He is an architect and surveyor in his practice. He would not let her know where he resided, as he lived with another woman. She went on to say that in consequence of her husband's conduct she had been obliged to go to work to keep herself and children, and had acquired a little home, and her husband came to her a week or two ago and said he would sell the goods, as he had a right to do.—Mr. Slade said he had no power to grant a protection order to a married woman unless she was deserted, and could not get the application made in that position. Fortunately for her, however, she did not require a protection order, as her property was secured by the provisions of the Married Women's Property Act, and if the husband took any portion of her goods away, he advised her to at once give him into custody.—The applicant thanked his worship for his advice, and left the court evidently much relieved by the advice received.

Hammersmith.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Charles Gammon and Daniel Connelly were charged on remand with being concerned in committing a burglary at the house of Mrs. Eliza Matthews, a widow lady, residing in Devonport-road, Shepherd's Bush. It appeared that Mrs. Matthews was in Paris, and left the house unoccupied, after giving notice to the police. About two o'clock on Monday night the house was broken into by two persons, who obtained the assistance of another constable, and both got over into the garden. The kitchen window was broken and open. A search was made by the constables, who found the prisoners concealed under a bed, and the house ransacked. The prisoners told the officers that they had been let into the house by two servant girls. When before the magistrate the prisoners denied having received any of the property, and stated that they were in bed until disturbed by the police.—Sergeant Chapman proved former convictions against the prisoner Gammon.—Mr. Partridge committed the prisoners for trial for burglary, but formally remanded them on account of the sessions, which commenced on Monday.

Wandsworth.

VERY UNBETTERED.—William Sheen, a sawyer, was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting Police-constable Uzzell, 579 W, while in the execution of his duty.—The constable alleged that he had occasion to speak to the prisoner for his disorderly conduct, when he slapped his face and ran away.—The prisoner, in his defence, stated that the officer was "larking" with him and some girls who were in his company, but when another constable came up he requested him to go away, and he refused. He called two witnesses, both of whom corroborated his statement as to the constable's violence.—The constable was recalled, and in answer to the magistrate, said that when the prisoner ran away he seized hold of his collar, and he fell.—The Clerk: You say another constable stopped him. Why did you seize him?—The Constable: We both caught hold of him.—Mr. Plowden: You gave him a shaking! There was no reason why he should have fallen if you caught hold of him by the collar. The prisoner said there was a bump on the back of his head caused by the constable knocking him against the wall.—Mr. Plowden said the constable had used more violence than was necessary, but as the prisoner had brought it about by his own conduct he fined him 2s. 6d., or three days.

Greenwich.

A SOLICITOR AND HIS WIFE.—Henry Harris, described as a solicitor, of 9, Trinity-street, Blackheath, was charged with assaulting his wife, who sought an order of maintenance.—Complainant said her husband left her eleven years ago, and she had had a great struggle since. The late Mr. Balguy made an order at that court against him, but he had not kept up the payments. When she married him the defendant had an income of £200 or £300 a year at least.—In cross-examination by the defendant, the wife stated that he might on one occasion have given her notes for £50, and afterwards there was a bump on the back of his head caused by the constable knocking him against the wall.—The furniture was hers. Defendant had sent her registered letters, but they contained no money. She thought she received a letter from the defendant saying that if she required the means of living she must return to him, but he was living with another woman then. The guardians had not refused her relief. Her son, aged 24, gave her 2s. a week; a younger son 12s. a week, and she received 7s. from lodgers. She did not form a base connection with France before her marriage, and did not renew the connection.—Defendant complained of his wife's misconduct, and said he believed she renewed a base connection which existed in France. He was now receiving only the salary of a solicitor's clerk.—Mr. Fenwick ordered payment of 7s. 6d. a week.

Woolwich.

A MISERABLE PITIFUL.—Rosa Hutchinson, 18, barmaid at the Earl of Moira public-house, Shooter's Hill, was charged with stealing a marked shilling, the money of her employer, John Bass, who said that the prisoner had been in his service five or six weeks. Having reason to suspect her, he gave some men in his employ some marked shillings, and told them to go and get themselves a pint of beer. A man named John Day, living at 11, Lennox-street, East Greenwich, took the shilling and handed it to the prisoner, receiving the 10d. change. Ten minutes after he went in, and not finding the shilling, accused her of stealing it. She denied it, and he then said, "Have you any money on you?" She replied "I have a shilling; but it is not yours." He said "Show it me." She took out a shilling from the corner of her handkerchief, and he found it to be the missing marked shilling. He sent for a policeman, and she then owned it.—Police-constable Deacon, 438 E, said that when he apprehended the prisoner she said, "I took it, and I am very sorry, but I have never done it before, and will never do it again. I was going to a party to-night on the occasion of my sister's birthday."—Prisoner said she had only 8s. 6d. a week. She thought this was too little, as she had to do all the work.—Mr. Fenwick remanded the prisoner.

Stratford.

ALLEGED DARING HOUSEBREAKING.—John Knight, 26, a painter, and Robert Eaton, 24, a barman, of no fixed abode, were brought up on remand charged with breaking into No. 6, Fairlop-

terrace, Leytonstone, and stealing therefrom 27 10s. in gold, two silver lockets, a gold locket, two pairs of gold earrings, two silver bracelets, two umbrellas, a pair of opera glasses, a wedding ring, and wearing apparel of the total value of £15 10s. The prisoner William Petty.—The evidence of the case was to the effect that at 5.30 on the evening of the 12th inst. he heard a noise in his house as if some persons were coming downstairs. Accompanied by his son, Frank Petty, he went into the passage and there saw three men making passage and there saw three men making passage and there saw three men making passage, and a struggle ensued in the passage. Prisoner eventually getting away. When outside the house Knight fell to the ground and was again captured, whilst Frank Petty ran after the other men, he having in the meantime apprised two workmen of the state of affairs. Eaton was stopped by a workman, named Belchem, when the prisoner knocked him down and dealt him a heavy blow with a stick he held in his hand, and struggled to get away, but he was detained until the arrival of the police. On an examination of the house being made, the bed-rooms upstairs were found to have been ransacked, and the drawers broken open, and the articles named in the charge missing. On the prisoners being searched, some of the missing property was found upon them.—Mrs. Ellen Olley, living at Acon Villa, a house opposite, deposed to seeing the two prisoners and the other man not in custody enter the prosecutor's house, and Police-constable Kendall, 408 J, said that whilst on duty near Mr. Petty's house he heard Knight in custody. Knight said he knew nothing of the affair, and that he was simply running after the other men, adding, "now let's go and have a drink."—Inspector Bryant here asked that the prisoners might be again remanded, prior to their commitment, in order that the man Belchem might give evidence, as he was now suffering from injuries received at the hands of Knight.—Turrell, a sessions warder, having proved eight previous convictions against Eaton and eleven against Knight, the bench remanded the prisoners for the attendance of Belchem.

Dalston.

TWO BROTHERS MISSING.—Mrs. Hull, living at 6, Emley-place, Mare-street, Hackney, informed Mr. Bros that her two sons, Charles Henry Hull and George Henry Hull, aged respectively 13 and 11, had been missing from their home since 10 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. At the time they were left home for school, but they never arrived at the school-house, and notwithstanding that she had made every inquiry, she could learn no tidings of their whereabouts. When last seen Charles was wearing a "pepper-and-salt" jacket and vest, corduroy trousers, lace-up boots, and velvet cap. George was wearing a brown overcoat, black velvet cap, and a knickerbocker "pepper-and-salt" suit, with odd boots. Applicant was afraid that the boys had played truant, and got to Epping Forest to get into berries, where they might have fallen in a ditch. She had already lost one boy by drowning in that way.—Mr. Bros referred the applicant to the press.

INQUESTS.

TRAGEDY AT TOTENHAM.

Dr. Macdonald, the coroner for the North-eastern Division of Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Red House Coffee Palace, High-street, Tottenham, into the circumstances attending the death of Henry Elliott, aged 64, a painter, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, after attempting to murder his brother-in-law, Thomas Morris, in Mount Pleasant Fields, Tottenham, on Wednesday afternoon. The affair, which created a great sensation in the district, is said to have resulted from a refusal of the injured man to supply the deceased, who was out of work, with money. Elliott, who had some money left him a short time back, called upon Morris on Wednesday at the place where the latter and his nephew were at work removing turf from a field belonging to the United Land Company, and it was then that the affair happened.—John Morris, Tottenham, stated that he was nephew to both parties. He had not seen Elliott previous to the day of his death for over three months. On that day, as he and his uncle were at work in the field, he heard a cry of "Murder," and looking round saw the deceased standing over his uncle Morris with a revolver in his hand. Morris was leaning against the rail that surrounded the field, and the deceased fired two shots at him, one of which entered his forehead, and the other his wrist. Witness ran forward, but before he could prevent him the deceased put the revolver to his head, and pulled the trigger. There was a report, and Elliott fell down dead. Morris, who was unconscious, was removed to the hospital, where he still remains.—Francis Sagg, a sweep, deposed that he was passing Mount Pleasant Fields when he heard two men talking rather loudly. He took particular notice of them, and saw one of them take a revolver from his pocket and point it towards his companion. Immediately two shots were heard, and the man whom he now knew to be Morris fell against the rail. 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AN AUTOMATIC STATION INDICATOR

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

M. de Louspès declares that the Panama Canal will be opened in July, 1890.

Two of the Princes of Oude have accepted Government employment in Burmah.

Mary Griffin, a pauper of Meriden, Conn., fasted fifty-five days. Then life was found to be extinct.

Tom Gilmore was cleaning a window three stories up, at Glasgow. Tom lost his hold, fell, and is now dead.

Santiago has been afflicted with a terrible measles plague. Upwards of a thousand children died in less than two months.

The latest trust-promoters are the bootblacks of Coplin, Mo. Any member found giving a shine for less than a dime is promptly thrashed.

Robert Barton fell in George-street, Paisley. His head was fractured in the fall, and he is now dead.

Eight hundred and sixty-two students matriculated at the Senate House, Cambridge, this week.

Mr. Finlay has created an impression at Belfast. The Unionists have asked him to fight Mr. Sexton in West Belfast.

The revised roll of the American Catholic Total Abstinence Union shows 791 societies, with a membership of 49,302.

Mr. Mansfield's benefit at the Lyceum in aid of the Bishop of Bedford's Home and Refuge Fund resulted in an addition to the funds of £100 3s.

A memorial statue of Sir Hugh Owen, late secretary of the Local Government Board, has been unveiled at Carnarvon in the presence of a large and representative audience.

Cincinnati has an honest street-car conductor. He recently found a pocket-book containing \$2,100 in cash in his car. He handed it over to the authorities.

Mr. John Mitchell was stepping into a carriage at Kilmarnock Station, when he dropped on the platform. When picked up he was found to be dead.

Poor Jim Sheriff, a farm labourer at Finaven, near Forfar, was mounting his cart, when he slipped. A dislocated neck only allowed him to live a few seconds.

The Jews continue to be persecuted in Finland, and a fresh batch, numbering 125 and representing thirty-four families, have received orders to quit the country.

Domingo Sampedo and his wife, an aged and very rich couple, were found murdered in their house, in Havana, Cuba. A son-in-law and a servant were arrested on suspicion.

Four English ladies have gone out to Jerusalem—and two more are to follow—to form a branch of Mrs. Meredith's work there for education and sick nursing among women and children in the East.

Mme. Marguerite Brun, a very attractive Marseilles actress who was recently divorced, committed suicide at the Villa Manosque by opening her veins with a pair of scissors and bleeding herself to death.

A fatal drink water is reported from Newry. A man named Neill accepted a wager in a public-house that he could not drink off half a pint of whisky. He won, but after reaching home fell into a state of coma, and never rallied.

Michael Gorman, a life convict in Sing Sing Prison, New York, was recently pardoned after serving thirty-four years. The pardoning with his fellow-convicts was very affecting, and when he reached the outer world he was almost prostrated by the sudden transition.

Kinnane and Small are two farmers of Thurles. When the sheriff's deputy was making a seizure on their cattle, Kinnane attacked the officer with a fork, and Smith assisted in rescuing the cattle. Kinnane's punishment is a month's hard labour, Small's a fortnight's.

The vessels of the Channel Fleet, under the command of Admiral Baird, left the Clyde on Thursday for Liverpool. The squadron comprises the Northumberland (battleship), Agincourt, Monarch, Iron Duke, and the despatch boat Curlew.

In France the total length of railways open for traffic at the beginning of this year was 43,000 miles, or only thirteen miles more than at the beginning of the previous year. The receipts were £1,267,370, while the working expenses were £1,176,500, leaving a net profit of £215,870.

The Maxim mitrailleuse guns, which are capable of firing the eight-millimetre steel-cased bullets, adopted for the Manchester rifle, used by the Austrian infantry, as well as its own special ammunition, has been adopted for the whole of the Austrian Army. The Maxim gun fires five hundred steel bullets in forty-one seconds.

As an officer named Hu Ta-fuh, in charge of stores at Tai-poh, North Formosa, was displaying his muscular strength to some friends by holding out a loaded shell on the palm of his hand at arm's length, he dropped the shell, which exploded, and killed Hu Ta-fuh instantaneously, and seriously alarmed his audience.

The bodies of N. D. Wade, his mother—Mrs. Sarah Hoggins—and Mrs. Martha Carter, were found in the ruins of a house at Nagatet-wan, Indiana, in which there had been a fire. Wade had evidently murdered the women first, then shot himself, then, in his dying moments, set fire to the dwelling.

At North Ferriby, Yorkshire, an inquest has been held relative to the death of Mr. Edward Lomas Miles, architect and surveyor, of Leicester, who, while visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Clark, shot himself on the lawn, after bidding his best good night. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

A fish hawk named Stammers, employed by Mr. E. Sadler, fish merchant, of Colchester, while driving home from Halesden accidentally brought his horse and cart into collision with a timber gill in the parish of Wakes Colne, and was thrown out with such violence as to break his neck. Death was of course, instantaneous.

John Kane met his death on Thursday in a horrible manner at Fosseford Colliery, near Dufferin. He was inside a boiler cleaning it, a valve connecting it with another boiler being closed. A man who had been employed at the adjoining boiler opened the valve and let the hot water pass into the boiler in which Kane was at work, scalding him to death.

A few days ago a woman of Perreux (Saône-et-Loire) had a dispute with her husband. She got so excited that she left her husband's house with her two children—one aged eighteen months, the other aged eleven months—and threw them into a pond and drowned them. The mother then threw herself into the pond and tried to drown herself, but was rescued and arrested.

As Alfred Taylor was walking in a field at Thornton he stopped to stroke an Irish heifer. The animal immediately drove one of her horns into his abdomen, tearing the flesh downwards. A companion of Taylor's attacked the heifer, and by repeated blows succeeded in partly stunning it, and in rescuing the unfortunate young fellow.

An interesting case is now before the High Court of Bombay, in which a young Parsi Dastoor seeks to have his marriage, which took place when he was seven years old and his wife younger, declared void. He alleges that the marriage had never been consummated, his wife being "the greatest blockhead that Nature could have created, and therefore unfit to be the wife of an official in the employ of the municipality."

Dr. Bayard is a singular character, residing at Boerne, Texas. He lives in a little hut, from which he looks out upon his grave. The tomb is dug into the solid limestone. It cost him four years' toil, and is 10ft. deep. In this stone sepulchre hangs an iron pot, in which the doctor burns sulphur, and through the tomb he often scatters disinfectants. Upon a bench, the size of a coffin, placed where his remains are ulti-

mately to repose, Mr. Bayard daily lies down to meditate.

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of India, a bill on the lines of the English Trade Marks Act was introduced.

While the French corvette Iphigénie was firing a salute off Cadix a cannon burst, killing a gunner and injuring three others.

The report that the German Emperor contemplates visiting Madrid and Lisbon before the end of the present year is contradicted.

In future, foreigners temporarily residing in France will have to pay income-tax on that part of their income which is spent or collected in the country.

A Bombay correspondent states that a widow, her daughter, and her grandson have been murdered in that city, but there is no clue to the assassin.

Enormous damage has been caused at Stockholm, Sweden, by a fire which broke out in a saw mill on the Marina. No fewer than 6,000 stacks of timber were destroyed.

It was announced in the Lord Chief Justice's Court on Thursday that Mr. Baron Huddleston, Mr. Justice Mathew, and Mr. Justice Cave had been appointed election judges for 1889-9.

The Italian Exhibition will close on Wednesday next, after having been open exactly six months. Notwithstanding the exceptionally wet season it has been visited by as many as 2,000,000 persons.

The Emperor of Austria will leave Vienna at the end of this month for Godollo, where he will stay for some weeks, and will be joined by the Empress on her return from Corfu, in the middle of November.

The visit of the Czar and the Imperial family to the Transcaucasian provinces has assumed in some instances a utilitarian aspect, as in the inspection of the naphtha works at Baku, and other places. The Czarina paid a visit to the ancient temple of the Parthes.

The gift to Mr. E. H. Pule, M.P., subscribed for by citizens of Salisbury of both political parties on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Lawson (which is to take place on the 1st prox.) was presented by the mayor this week at the council chamber.

Reports from India state that severe scarcity is threatened in Jeyasaur, Mulail, and Marwar, and that considerable damage has been occasioned in other parts of the country both by floods and by the deficiency in the rainfall.

The directors of the Eastbourne Pier Company made another application this week for a stage play license for the new pavilion erected on the pier, but the application was refused by the magistrates.

Lord Kinnaird presided at the opening meeting in connection with the New Gray-yard Ragged Church, Duke-street, Manchester-square. It was stated that the freehold was bought for £5,000, and the new building has been erected at a cost of £2,500.

At the quarterly court of the governors of the Waspit training ship of the Marine Society, it was reported that three medals had been granted to old Marine Society boys, eighty-two poor orphans and others had been admitted, and seventy-eight trained lads been sent to sea.

The dispute between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, arising out of the Red River Valley Extension, has assumed such serious proportions that armed men have been called out on both sides, while the State authorities have ordered the mobilisation of the militia.

The difficulty arising out of the insult offered to the German consulate at Havre by the surreptitious removal of the Imperial coat of arms, reported in the People last week, has been arranged, the sub-prefect undertaking to have the shield honourably replaced, in the presence of public officials.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs to the Guildhall banquet on the 9th of November, as have also the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cranbrook, Earl Cadogan, the Home Secretary, Viscount Cross, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Rutland, and Mr. Ritchie.

Fires broke out the other day simultaneously in several parts of Fontainebleau, with the result that in one instance a military forage store was burnt out and damage caused to the extent of 130,000fr. The fire brigade managed to extinguish the flames in the other cases. The police have arrested some men as incendiaries.

For the nineteenth time John Bohan made his appearance the other day before the magistrates at Warrington, charged with drunkenness. The mayor remarked that it appeared to be equally useless to fine the man or to send him to goal. He had already paid £21 5s. in fines, and he was now fined 3s. and costs.

According to a report of the German Consul at Cape Town the South African diamond trade last year exceeded that of the previous year by 653,329 carats weight and £737,174 in value. In 1887 the export was 3,595,993 carats, valued at £4,242,470, against 3,135,061 carats, worth £3,504,750, in the previous year.

Referring to the reported displacement of Russian troops in the direction of the Austrian frontier the semi-official organ of the Austrian Foreign Office says:—"According to perfectly reliable information preparations have only quite recently been going on in the Governments on the western frontier of Russia with that object."

Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., in an address to the students of the Liskeard School of Art, characterised the art activities of the age as "Bustle," and said that after going through fifty modern galleries one was glad to return to the National Gallery, where there were two or three pictures worth all the rest.

The members of the West South-west Conservative Club have appointed a committee to select a performer for the benefit of Mr. Henry Padwick, whose premises in Suffolk-street, South-west Bridge-road, were destroyed on the 16th inst. by a fire, in which one life was lost and several members of Mr. Padwick's family were so injured that they had to be removed to Guy's Hospital.

On the arrival of an express at Bradford, from Leeds, a woman named Barker, aged 62, was found fixed beneath a van next the engine. She was released, and conveyed to the infirmary, and stated that in the fog she stepped off the platform at Frisinghall, two miles from Bradford, and was caught by the express, which came through at the time. Her injuries are very severe.

Earl Spencer, Mr. J. S. Gilliat, M.P., Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, Rev. A. W. Jepson, and Mr. J. P. Healy, amongst others, have consented to become members of the committee which is being formed for the purpose of assisting to secure the Albert Palace at Battersea as one of the polytechnic and recreative institutes for South London.

Mr. E. Stanhope, addressing his constituents at Coningsby, expressed a hope that politics would not influence the election of county councillors, and said he attributed the present calm in the political situation to the fact that the country was satisfied with the manner in which public affairs were administered by the Government.

Nehemiah Norris, charged with wounding Joseph Holt with a revolver, at Broadheath, Altrincham, has been committed to take his trial at Chester Assizes for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The explanation given on behalf of the prisoner was that he had acted in self-defence, being under the impression that Holt was bent upon robbing him.

A funeral service was held on Monday in the Roman Catholic church in Warwick-street, Regent-street, over the body of Count di Robilant, the late Italian ambassador. In addition to the leading members of the Italian colony in this country, and the heads of other embassies, Lord Salisbury and several members of her Majesty's Government attended the service.

The body was subsequently removed to Kensal Green, to be taken to Italy.

The total indebtedness of the Australian Government is about £167,000,000.

Wolverhampton has provided itself with a new Eye Infirmary, at a cost of £10,000.

Gold valued at £71,898 was exported from Cape Colony and Natal during September.

On Wednesday the old Trafalgar veterans celebrated the victory at Willis's Rooms.

The present mayor of Launceston (Tasmania), Colonel Harpur, has filled the position six times.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted a new position—the high stewardship of Great Yarmouth.

A native barrister, Mr. Gurusdas Banerjee, has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

The little trip of M. Coquelin, the French comedian, in the other hemisphere, will bring him a clear profit of £16,000.

A three-storey house in course of erection at Moscow fell, killing four of the workmen and injuring twenty-one others.

Louis Humbert, a Paris printer, when returning home the other night at about two a.m. was mortally stabbed by an unknown assailant.

The first important catch of the season has just been landed at Cleveley. Fifty thousand herrings were brought in and sold at 3s. per 100.

Five hundred workmen recently employed at Tilbury Dock are now on strike for an increase of 1d. per hour in wages.

Thomas Arworthy was the city treasurer of Ohio (U.S.). He has gone to Canada, and there are said to be defalcations to the extent of \$500,000.

There was a time in the career of Graham Berry, one of the best-known Australian statesmen, when he was not above pushing the fruit trade on a hand-barrow.

Mr. Fisher, the New Zealand Minister of Education, was a printer's apprentice once, next a reporter, then a member of the "Hansard" staff, and finally a Minister.

One hundred and fifty pounds is the amount which has been received under the will of Miss Louisa McKellar by the Children's Country Holidays Fund.

Jeanie Simpson was in service in Airdrie. While standing in the presence of her mistress she swallowed a quantity of nitrate of mercury. In an hour she was dead.

Two blocks of three acres and two and a half acres in Melbourne were sold for £80,000 and £100,000, yielding their fortunate owners a clear profit of £71,000 and £95,000 upon the money invested a few years ago.

At a largely attended meeting of shareholders of the Isle of Man, Liverpool, and Manchester Steamship Company, held in Liverpool on Wednesday, a resolution was passed to amalgamate with the Old Manx Company.

Madame Nizau, a pretty actress at the Paris Variétés, showed a great deal of pluck in rescuing her little two-year-old daughter from a burning house. She had her hair burnt, her arm injured, and was badly burnt on the left foot.

The Colchester oyster feast took place in the Corn Exchange of that town on Tuesday. The guests at this aquatic festival included Colonel Trotter, M.P., Mr. J. Round, M.P., and the mayor of Maldon.

One of the two dressmakers who suffered from boycotting at Kildyart has obtained a situation through a sympathising lady in London. She was guarded to her destination by the police. The other girl still suffers from insanity.

The trustees under Miss Louisa McKellar's will have forwarded £1,000 to the Great Northern Hospital, in the Holloway-road. This is one of the bequests to charitable institutions under the will.

The officers commanding metropolitan Volunteer corps have passed a resolution declaring it to be undesirable that their regiments should have a processionary parade on the 9th of November, as suggested by the Lord Mayor elect.

The Kent Martyrs' Memorial at Dartford has been thoroughly restored and renovated by public subscription. The ceremony of unveiling will be performed, on Wednesday next, by Colonel Sandys, M.P., when delegates from various parts of Kent will attend.

In London last week the deaths registered numbered 1,641, or 24 above the average in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death-rate per 1,000, which had increased in the four preceding weeks from 15.8 to 18.7, further rose to 20.0, and exceeded the rate for any week since April last.

A young girl, 14 years of age, belonging to a respectable family in the village of Puy, has just met with a tragic death through the mistake of a druggist, who gave her strychnine instead of quinine. The culpable chemist has committed suicide.

There was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, at Glasgow, the other day, the new double screw steamer City of Paris for the Indian and International Company. She is sister ship to the City of New York, the two being the largest vessels in the world.

Mr. J. Cooling, a fishmonger, of Hull, was charged at the Mansion House with having eleven unreasonable salmon in his possession at Billingsgate. It was shown that the matter was a serious one, especially at this time of the year. The Lord Mayor, adopting this view, imposed fines amounting to £20 10s.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Royalist section of the French Senate is about to abandon all connection with the status quo policy of General Boulanger, and that one or two prominent senators are now at Sheen House endeavouring to persuade the Comte de Paris to disown alliance with the general.

At a meeting of the National League, held in Dublin this week, £378 was voted to evict tenants. Mr. Pinkerton, M.P., who presided, complained of not being included in the Times black list, and said that from what he saw in the West he wondered the people did not resort oftener to the "wild justice of revenge."

Mr. P. A. Muntz, M.P., presided at the annual dinner of the Rugby and Dimchurch Conservative Association. In the course of his speech he said that all the great meetings that were being held tended to show that the Home Rule policy was losing ground day by day, and that Mr. Gladstone was losing weight.

Mr. Balfour received in Dublin a deputation, who urged the Government to take measures to promote cottage industries in Ireland. He expressed sympathy with their objects, and thought the Government could do much to improve such matters as cottage industries, but he was not satisfied that they would be supported by the local authorities in Ireland.

Flames broke out in a paint shop of Messrs. Raynard, Falkner-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the premises over which were occupied by the manager and his wife. While the firemen were engaged in subduing the flames, terrible shrieks were heard. The firemen entered an upper room and found the manager and his wife unconscious on the floor. The man died immediately afterwards, and the woman was removed to the hospital suffering from terrible burns.

Mr. W. H. Smith addressed a great meeting of Unionists at Salford on Tuesday night. Having paid a tribute to the fidelity with which the Liberal Unionists were supporting the Government, he said that our foreign relations were never more cordial than at present. Passing to the Irish question, he replied to Lord Granville's speech at Liverpool, declaring that agreement between a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland with the Imperial Parliament was impossible and impracticable. The Government offered to Ireland complete equality, and equal participation in the traditions, triumphs, and responsibilities of the

empire, but they were not afraid to discharge the duty of carrying out the law when it was broken.

Mr. Moir Stomouth Darling, advocate, has been appointed Solicitor-general for Scotland.

Landrindon Wells Railway Station, Radnorshire, has been destroyed by fire.

The Italian, Sneti, concluded his thirty days' fast at Barcelona on the 23rd inst.

Richard Howard, baker, was at Mitchelstown, sentenced to two months' hard labour for having in his possession a number of boycotting notices.

Terms of three and six months' imprisonment have been inflicted at Wicklow Assizes on the defendants in the Loughrea conspiracy case.

Before leaving Baku the Czar and Czarina promised a deputation of Turcomans from Mary that they would pay a visit to their country.

The crops in the Ganjam district, on the east coast of the Madras Presidency, have completely failed, and a famine is feared.

A German provincial paper states that the Empress Frederick will come to England some time next week for a long rest, as her Majesty is far from well, owing to mental worry and anxiety.

A destructive fire raged for some hours in Redcross-street on Tuesday, causing the partial destruction of ten buildings. Three firemen were injured.

Mr. J. W. De Longueville Giffard, judge of the Exeter County Court, and brother of the Lord Chancellor, died on Tuesday at his residence near Exeter.

The French Senate has rejected a proposal brought forward by a member of the Right for the appointment of a committee to consider the revision project.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne will leave London for India on November 17th, travelling per the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Butlej from Brindisi.

At a meeting of the French Cabinet this week, the new Income-tax Bill was discussed. This imposes a tax of 1 per cent. on all incomes above 2,000fr. derived from settled income, and of 1 per cent. on those resulting from labour.

Before the poor law guardians met at Dunbar on Thursday a letter was read by the clerk from the Local Government Board, dissolving the board of guardians by sealed order, in consequence of alleged favouritism in the matter of contracts.

The negotiations between the Rothschild syndicate and the Hungarian Government for the conversion of Hungarian State loans are said to be progressing satisfactorily, and a final arrangement is expected shortly.

A fire broke out on board a French torpedo-boat whilst proceeding from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, necessitating the vessel putting into Calais. The fire, which was in the engine-room, was speedily extinguished.

News comes from Ballinasloe that a party of armed moonlighters attacked the house of a man named Farrell, who has been for some time in charge of a boycotted farm belonging to Mr. Deoghan of Kesh. Several shots were fired, and Farrell was dangerously wounded.

At the Mansion House on Monday, the Lord Mayor publicly presented the certificates and medals of the St. John's Ambulance Association gained during the year by members of the City of London police force and officers and non-commissioned officers of the City Militia.

The national memorial to the late Earl of Idlesleigh, which takes the form of a marble statue, to be placed in the central hall of the Houses of Parliament, will be unveiled by Viscount Cranbrook on the morning of the re-opening of Parliament, November 6th.

On Thursday a workmen's train on the Newport Pagnell branch of the London and North-Western Railway ran into a flock of sheep which, during the fog, had strayed on to the line near Bradwell Station. Seven of them were killed and others injured.

Since the salt syndicate was established a great impetus has been given to the salt trade in Cheshire. Orders are being received so rapidly that all the old stock has been cleared out, and the men are now employed night and day. Prices have advanced enormously, and further advances are not improbable.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in reply to a resolution passed by the Skipton Conservative Council respecting the striking out of militiamen's names from the lists of voters, says:—"It is a great hardship that men entitled to the franchise should lose it in obeying orders to qualify themselves to serve their country, and the subject shall have our careful attention."

The members of the Liverpool Conservative Club gave their first "house dinner" of the season this week, the guest being Lord Harris, who, replying to a toast, said that the Gladstonians had no policy which they could push at the elections. They were simply adopting certain moves by which the Government's administration of Ireland might be attacked.

The Birmingham Town Council have resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the incorporation of the borough by presenting the honorary freedom to Mr. P. H. Adams, till recently one of the members of Parliament for Birmingham, and who is the principal survivor of those who were instrumental in obtaining the charter of incorporation.

Mr. C. B. Stuart Wortley, M.P., speaking at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on the occasion of a sale of work in aid of the funds of St. Joseph's Home for Girls, stated that in the exercise of his official duty it had been brought to his positive knowledge that among many similar institutions of the kind there were few more deserving of the public support than that of the St. Joseph's Home at Howard Hill.

Thomas Alfred Nixon was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court with having embezzled two sums of money amounting to £45 from his employers, Messrs. Richard Hoid and Co., manufacturing silversmiths, of Hatton Garden. It was stated that there was evidence that the prisoner had forgered and otherwise defrauded his employers of £700. The accused was committed for trial.

John Best has been committed for trial at Nottingham, on a charge of bigamy committed in 1861. The defendant's second wife had four children by him. He deserted them four years ago, and on returning from America a maintenance summons was taken out. The defendant in the witness-box then swore he was not liable, as his first wife was alive. A prosecution for bigamy was forthwith ordered.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned at an inquest held at Manchester relating to the death of a tender named Speart, who was umpire in a Rugby football match. The side being short-handed, Speart took part in the game, but did little more than kick the ball when it came near him. Just before the game ended he was found lying dead outside the ropes. A doctor declared that death was due to acute heart disease.

At Eastbourne, John Pope has been fined £3 10s. and costs for selling wine without a license at the pier refreshment-rooms. The defendant claimed the privilege as a free member of the London Vintners' Company, urging that he was exempt from needing a wine license by special charter issued by King James. Counsel for the Inland Revenue authorities contended that the charter of King James to the Vintners' Company would not apply to watering-places like Eastbourne, but to shipping ports. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

Colonel Cornwallis West, Unionist representative of West Denbighshire, is to be presented with an address by the local Unionists, in the course of which they say, referring to the gross personal attacks which have been made upon him, "We cordially approve of the aid rendered by your votes to a Unionist Government, and of your loyal adherence as a Liberal Unionist to the leadership of Lord Hartington. Such a course is entirely in accordance with the views you placed before the

electors of West Denbighshire previous to the last general election."

Lord Colin Campbell has gone to practise at the bar in Bombay.

Superintendent Dunlop, of the A (Westminster) Division of police, is retiring on a pension.

A plaster's assistant, named John Ashcroft, of Edinburgh, fell on Thursday from the top of the Fort Barge, where he was at work on the south side, and was killed instantly.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning at the shop of Messrs. Gorder and Sons, drapers, Sunderland, and had obtained such a hold before it was discovered that the bare walls alone were left.

A train ran into a platelayers' gang near Leicester on Wednesday morning during a thick fog, with the result that two men were killed and one severely injured.

The Queen had been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Duke of Westminster, K.G., to be lord-lieutenant of the newly-created county of London.

The Metropolitan of the Serbian Church has published, in the official journal at Belgrade, a pastoral letter, declaring that he has dissolved the matrimonial tie between the King and Queen.

Mr. Alderman Whitehead, Lord Mayor elect, was presented to the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords on Wednesday, in accordance with custom, and received her Majesty's approval of the choice of the citizens.

Two light engines ran into a coal train at North End, Erith, on the South-Eastern Railway, on Thursday morning. The rear part of the coal train was wrecked, the guard's van being telescoped and wedged firmly on top of the foremost engine, but the guard escaped injury.

Michael Donnelly, a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was at Galway Quarter Sessions sent to prison for twelve months on Wednesday. He was found guilty of plundering his comrades, one of his hauls, while left in charge of the barracks, being £25 and a watch and chain.

The Turners' Company opened their annual exhibition at the Mansion House on Wednesday of specimens of turning. No examples of woodwork are, however, shown, the competition including only four sections—diamonds, glass, stone, and pottery.

There is a phenomenal creature in Sydney—a nervous hangman. He was officiating at the execution of a man named Hewart, and he persistently refused to pull the bolt when ordered. Another person performed the operation. A successor to the hangman is being advertised for.

No member of the German Imperial family can possibly marry without the consent of its head. Everything goes to show that the Kaiser shares to the full the objections against the Prince of Bulgaria and the Princess Victoria of Prussia marrying.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF FRAUD.

Trial of Mrs. Gordon Baillie.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, the trial was commenced of Robert Percival Bodie Frost, 29, and Annie Frost, 29, both stated to be much older, who were charged with conspiring to commit various frauds upon London tradesmen. Mr. Poland, Mr. Mead, instructed by Mr. St. John Wootton, proceeded on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Rose Jones appeared for the female defendant; and Mr. Besley and Mr. Partridge defended the other prisoner. Annie Frost stepped into the dock dressed in fashionable costume, but without a hat, while Robert was respectfully dressed in dark-coloured garments. A man named Gignier, who acted as servant, was indicted with them for conspiracy, but since the adjournment at last session, he has fallen and broken a leg, and was therefore unable to appear. Annie Frost, Mr. Poland explained, is the lady who has been figuring lately as "Mrs. Gordon Baillie," and taking an interest in the Scottish crofters and movements to assist them to emigrate. Her own name was Annie Ogilvie Bruce, and in 1877 she married a musician, named Thomas White, who went to Australia, and is now living there. Afterwards she took the name of "Mrs. Gordon Baillie," and was able in 1885 to deposit £1,250 in order to open an account with Smith, Payne, and Co. In 1887 this account was closed, there being a balance of £1 18s. 6d. due to the bank. In some way she got acquainted with Robert Frost, whose relatives are respectable and very well off. Occasionally he had considerable sums of money to cash, and he got into difficulties through company promoters, and was made bankrupt. The two went to Australia, but returned towards the end of last year.

They Alleged that they were Married.

but Mr. Poland stated that no certificate was produced, and the woman's husband was undoubtedly alive in Australia. The female deposited £200 with Smith, Payne, and Co., and re-opened her account, but it was very soon exhausted. Taking a house in Eastbourne-terrace, "Mrs. Gordon Baillie"—for her cheques were so signed—took Gignier into their service, and ordered a liver of green cloth for him, for which the tailor was never paid. From Eastbourne-terrace they went to Westminster Chambers, whence they soon removed, without settling with the landlord, to Palmer Lodge, Buckingham Gate. This they rented furnished for £3 10s. a week. During their occupation a quantity of the furniture was taken away and pawned. The money for the same and some of it by the male prisoner, who gave false names and addresses. The allegations made by the prosecution were, that while living at these places, having exhausted the money at the bank, the prisoners ordered goods from tailor, hatter, butcher, florist, spectacle maker, milliner, bookseller, &c., and paid for them by cheque for a sum larger than the amount—receiving the difference from the tradespeople in hard cash—knowing well that when the cheques were presented they would be dishonoured, as was the case. Mr. Poland was proceeding to prove that the prisoners could not be man and wife, as her husband was still alive, and that therefore they could be indicted for conspiracy, when Mr. Kemp interjected that this would not be necessary, as he was not in a position to prove that a divorce between Mr. and Mrs. White in Australia had actually been effected. He had not gone to the expense of this, because she might have been indicted for conspiracy in conjunction with Gignier.

Some Evidence.

—Mr. G. Williams, a tailor at Paddington, said that in December last he became acquainted with the female prisoner as Mrs. Baillie. The man Gignier acted as a servant, and the witness was engaged by him to make a liver of green cloth for him. Mrs. Gordon Baillie, whom he described as a rich lady from Australia, and who also had estates in Lancashire. The witness made the liver, for which he charged £5 15s., but he had never been paid. Mr. Cobb, a butcher in the same neighbourhood, deposed that in March Gignier gave him several orders for meat on account of his mistress, Mrs. Baillie. Meat was supplied to the amount of £1 18s. 6d., for which a cheque was given on Smith, Payne, and Co., which cheque was dishonoured. Another cheque for £4 was subsequently brought to him by Gignier, and the witness gave him the change. The second cheque was dishonoured, and when Gignier was told this he said he could not account for it, as there was plenty of money to pay the cheques. Gignier also said that there was some mistake in the name and that his mistress had signed the cheques in her maiden name. The cheques were presented a second time, but were not cashed. The witness afterwards saw the female prisoner, who told him she was very sorry for what had taken place, and said something about a larger cheque which she had paid in not having been paid. Shortly after this he went again, and found a notice to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Frost had gone out of town and would not return for several days. He lost altogether more than £7 for meat and liver given in change. Robert Frost gave him £2 on one occasion when he was passing for money. Other evidence of a similar character was given.

Who Frost Is.

—The Rev. Mr. Murrell said he knew the mother of the male prisoner, and she supplied him with money to take up several of the cheques that had been passed by the prisoners to various tradesmen. In reply to Mr. Besley, the witness said that Frost's mother was possessed of considerable property, £2,000 or £3,000 a year. The parties were paid the full amount of their cheques, and from what he knew of Mr. Frost, he considered him a very honourable man. A gentleman named Chapman, who was acquainted with the family of Frost, stated that at the death of his father he was left an income of £300 or £400 a year and £35,000 in cash. The witness also stated that if the magistrate had permitted him he would have taken up the whole of the cheques passed by the prisoners. Inspector Marshall, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, deposed that he obtained a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoners and Gignier on June 30th last. He first saw Gignier and told him he wanted to see Mr. and Mrs. Frost. He at first made some difficulty, but witness forced his way in and found both prisoners in one of the rooms, and told them that he had a warrant to apprehend them all three. Mrs. Frost told him to sit down and tell him all about it. He then produced the warrant, and Mrs. Frost admitted that her name was Gordon Baillie, and added that Gignier was only their servant, and had merely done what he was ordered to do. Witness showed them the cheques, and Mrs. Frost said that it was only a debt, and she had paid money on account. She also said that Mr. Frost had nothing to do with the cheques. At the close of the case for the prosecution the trial was adjourned.

The Defence.

On Wednesday Mr. Kemp proceeded to address the jury for the female prisoner. He said his learned friend had made many mistakes with regard to the antecedents of the lady for whom he appeared, and he called her a lady because, according to his instructions, she was a lady of position and fortune; and although he was not going to defend the conduct of his client with regard to her connection with the other defendant, still she ought not to be misrepresented as a low-down character, and she was in reality an object of sympathy. As to her having assumed the name of Gordon Baillie, he submitted that this had nothing to do with any criminal charge, and the fact had only been introduced for the purpose of prejudicing her in the minds of the jury. As to the facts, he did not dispute that Mrs. Gordon Baillie had acted improperly, but this was not the point. The real question was whether she had been guilty of fraud. There was no evidence that she had ever made use of any false pretences, and but for the interference of the police the whole of the tradesmen would have been paid every

farthing of the money owing to them. It was disputed that in 1885 his client had large sums of money under her control, and there was nothing to show that the source of revenue had become dried up, or that when she gave these cheques she had no reasonable anticipation that she should not be able to pay the cheques that she had given. Mrs. Gordon Baillie was perfectly justified in living in the style she did. The whole of the impugned transactions were merely debts, and if such a charge as this could be supported upon such evidence there was no West-end milliner who could not prefer a similar charge against a great number of persons who were on her books. He could not produce evidence as to the means whence his client derived her income, but it was quite clear that at one time she possessed an income of £2,000 a year, and she had merely done what had been done by hundreds of persons in order to conceal their sudden loss of income. With regard to the question whether his client intended to defraud any one, it did not appear to be disputed that if an application had been made to either of the male defendants she could at once have supplied them with the funds that they required. As to the wearing of the goods, that was merely done to procure temporary funds, and the whole of the articles would have been replaced if the defendant had had an opportunity of doing so. He admitted that she had done wrong, but in everything she was merely staying off a temporary difficulty, and she was never actuated by any fraudulent intention. Mr. Besley, on behalf of the defendant Frost, said his client entirely concurred in the defence that had been set up for Mrs. Gordon Baillie, and he was anxious to take his full share of the responsibility that he had incurred in consequence of what had been done. He (Mr. Besley) denied, however, that there had been any criminal conspiracy between them, or that his client had the slightest intention to defraud any one. He must have been aware that Mrs. Gordon Baillie was a woman who had been possessed of very large means, and there was nothing to show that he had any ground for believing that her sources of revenue were exhausted. It appeared to him that Mr. Frost had been very harshly treated by being apprehended on a warrant, when there was not the slightest doubt that if a message had been left asking him to attend before a magistrate and give an explanation of his conduct, he would readily have done so, and there never was any necessity to treat him as a criminal. A gentleman named Fowler was called, who gave the defendant, Robert Frost, a very high character.

Verdict and Sentence.

—The Recorder explained to the jury that the specific charge against the defendants was that they had obtained money and goods from persons by false pretences, the false pretences being that they had given cheques when they were aware that there was no money at the bank to pay them. The question for them to consider was whether there had been such an explanation given by the defendants as would satisfy them in coming to the conclusion that at the time these cheques were given the defendants had no intention to defraud, and that they had some reasonable expectation at the time they gave the cheques that money would be forthcoming at the bankers to meet them. The jury found both defendants guilty. A prison warrant was called, and stated that the woman was convicted in 1870 of fraud. Mr. Kemp said she denied that she was so convicted. The warrant said she was quite certain as to her identity. Inspector Marshall gave an extraordinary account of the female defendant, who, he said, had got her living by fraud and swindling for the last fifteen years. She had given her age as 29, but, in reality, she was 40 years old. She had four children by White and one by Frost. She had deserted her four children, and they were taken to the workhouse. She had assumed the name of Gordon Baillie solely for fraudulent purposes. She had been guilty of swindling in Florence, Rome, and Paris, and in Australia and New Zealand, and at different times she had been connected with a number of men, one of whom had passed as her private secretary. That man was convicted in that court of fraud and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. She had been connected with the other defendant about two years, and he had assisted her in her proceedings. The Recorder sentenced Annie Frost to five years' penal servitude, and the male prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour. Mr. Poland called the attention of the court to the able manner in which Inspector Marshall had got up the case against the prisoners. The Recorder said he quite concurred in the remark. The inspector appeared to have acted with conspicuous ability.

THEFTS BY SERVANTS.

Elizabeth Mann, 21, a domestic servant, was charged at Dalston Police Court on Wednesday with stealing jewellery to the value of £70, the property of her employer, Mr. Joseph John Oakley, of Marriott-road, Islington. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 19th of September, a drawing-room window at the proprietor's house was found open. An investigation showed that a jewel case, containing diamond earrings, two diamond rings, two plain gold rings, a gold brooch, and a gold chain, was gone from a chest of drawers, as well as a razor. It being thought that a burglar had been committed the police were communicated with, but as they were convinced that no entry had been made from the outside, questioned the servant, but she denied all knowledge of the theft. The girl was watched, and on Tuesday she was seen to go to the shop of Mr. Faine, jeweller, of Caledonian-road, where she disposed of one of the plain gold rings for 5s. 6d., at the same time purchasing some silver jewellery. Detective-sergeant Targett then obtained the ring and went to Marriott-road and told the girl she would be charged with stealing the whole of the jewellery. She declared she knew nothing about anything except the ring, which she had picked up when cleaning the room. She subsequently produced a brooch, which she said she had found in the window curtains. Witness was proceeding to take her to the police station, when she confessed that the remainder of the jewellery was hidden up the chimney in her room. She cried a good deal, and said she did not know how she came to do it. The girl now pleaded guilty, and repeated that she did not know what made her do it. Mrs. Oakley asked the magistrate to be lenient with the prisoner. She had been a very good servant, but rather fond of dress. Mr. Horace Smith put the girl back for a week, in order that further inquiries might be made concerning her. —Jane Cavill, a domestic servant, lately in the employ of Mr. Ernest H. Wells, a managing clerk of Darnton-road, Stamford, was charged with stealing a quantity of gold and silver jewellery and jubilee money, the property of her master. William Lilley, a photographer's canvasser, was charged, with the girl, with feloniously receiving the jewellery, well knowing it to have been stolen. Evidence was given that the male prisoner had tempted the girl to steal for him, and that he had pledged the jewellery. The prosecutor recommended the girl to the merciful consideration of the court, but both the prisoners were committed for trial.

JEM SMITH AND THE UNDER-

At Cambridge Police Court on Thursday, Jem Smith, the pugilist, pleaded guilty to being drunk, using bad language, and making a violent outcry in Trinity-street, at midnight. He had been to Newmarket, and at Cambridge got into company with some University men, when he partook of too much champagne. He did not know what happened in the street, and was very sorry. He was fined 10s. and costs.

Three members of the Limerick Corporation, an alderman and two councillors, were struck off the burgess roll at the city revision on Thursday, owing to their rates not having been paid.

STORM WARNING.—A severe storm may be expected every day of the week in all domestic circles where HUSBANDS' EXTRACTS or SOAPS are not in regular use. A Penny Packet of "The People's" is quick, safe, and sweet. Splendid for Washing Flannels and Winter Underclothing. Sold Everywhere. For Family Use, "The People's" is the best. Half-penny, also in 10s. and 20s. Boxes. —(Adm.)

DEATH SENTENCES.

Beating a Wife's Brains Out.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Levi Richard Bartlett, 65, described as a stave-dresser, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth. Mr. Poland and Mr. C. Matthews proceeded on behalf of the Public Prosecutor; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Lawless. The facts of the case were in a very narrow compass. The prisoner and the deceased woman resided at Poplar, where they kept a small general shop. The alleged murder took place during the night of the 18th of August, and it was not disputed that during the whole of the earlier part of that day, and for several previous days, the prisoner had been drinking heavily and was in a state of great excitement. In the afternoon the prisoner asked the deceased to give him money to procure more drink, and she called him a "drunken old beast," and said he had had quite sufficient drink, and she would not give him any money to procure more. The prisoner was very angry at the refusal and made use of several threats towards the deceased, one of which was that he would "do for her that night." The prisoner appeared in a condition of drunkenness, more or less, the whole of the day, and at night he and the deceased went to bed. Shortly afterwards the prisoner, it was alleged, went downstairs and procured a hammer, which weighed 9½ lbs., and was kept in a cellar for the purpose of breaking up coal. He returned to the bedroom, and, without saying anything, he attacked the unfortunate woman as she was lying in bed, and inflicted terrible wounds upon her head with the hammer, the result of the injuries thus inflicted being that she died almost immediately. The prisoner then went into the room of a lodger and bade him good-bye, saying that he would not see him again alive. He was subsequently discovered sitting in an arm-chair in the room below with his throat cut. The prisoner appeared to have been drunk during the whole time, and the only question was whether he was criminally responsible for his actions. It appeared in the course of the evidence that the prisoner had been more or less drunk for three months before this occurrence, and his conduct had become so strange for a considerable time that he was known as "Mad Dick." It also appeared that in addition to the injuries inflicted, the prisoner had stabbed the deceased three times in the throat. Evidence was adduced for the defence which tended to show that when the prisoner was under the influence of drink he was in the condition of a raving madman, utterly irresponsible for what he was doing. The jury, after a deliberation of some hours, found the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, and sentence of death was passed upon him.

Murdered for Insurance Money.

Mary Boyd, from the prison of Ayr, was placed in the dock at the Glasgow Circuit Court on Wednesday on a charge of murder. It was stated in the indictment that on the 4th September, in her husband's house at Borestone, Dalry, Ayrshire, she stabbed Jane Boyd, her granddaughter, and caused her death. The prisoner, a quiet-looking old woman, pleaded not guilty. Evidence was given showing that she killed the child, aged 2 years, in order to obtain some 30s. insurance money. The accused was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Sentence of death was passed.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE LORD

MAYOR'S SHOW.

Alderman Whitehead, the Lord Mayor elect, had an interview with Mr. Stanhope at the War Office on Thursday, in connection with the proposed participation of the metropolitan Volunteer corps in the approaching Lord Mayor's Show. Mr. Stanhope expressed his regret that, in the face of the decision arrived at by the Commander-in-Chief and the Volunteer colonels who met on Monday night, he was unable to sanction the proposal. Alderman Whitehead informed Mr. Stanhope that it was his intention, on succeeding to the Lord Mayoralty, to start a national fund in aid of the equipment of the Volunteer forces, and suggested that a parade of the metropolitan Volunteers might be held in connection therewith. It is understood that no objection was made to this proposal, and there is every probability that a grand muster of Volunteers will be held in London next spring in connection with the fund.

THE POLLUTION OF THE LEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that attention has been called in your paper to the state of the River Lea. The Metropolitan Board of Works gave permission to the Tottenham Local Board to turn their sewage into a purified state into the metropolitan sewers during July, August, and September, but at the conclusion of this time, the Hackney District Board were naturally alarmed at the prospect of enormous quantities of sewage being again pushed under their very noses into a sluggish stream, in the midst of a large population. They therefore sent a deputation to the Metropolitan Board a few weeks ago, and I happened to be in the board-room myself at the time, asking the board to extend the season wherein the Tottenham Board might utilise the metropolitan sewers until Tottenham should have a perfect system of dealing with its own drainage. This the Metropolitan Board refused to do, and the result of the first day's return to discharging of thousands of all kinds of fish. They were picked up by the bushel, and thus the water has become repopulated from Tottenham downwards, but the greatest accumulation of offensive matter is, in my opinion, from Old Ford Lock down to Bromley Lock, and up the Limehouse Cut to Bow Common, where the deposit is from 8ft. to 10ft. in depth, and the bubbles are continually bursting and giving forth sewer gas. It is not monstrous, in these days of advanced scientific engineering knowledge, that this state of affairs is allowed to continue, constituting, as it does, a permanent danger to the public health. Then, in addition to all this, there is just this state of Old Ford Lock, what I termed the Metropolitan Board's "formal fall," and this is supposed to carry away the storm water when the sewers are heavily charged, but only needs a sharp shower to send tons of filth from this outfall into the Lea; and, again, just below Bromley Lock are the sewage works of the West Ham Corporation, where the sewage of Stratford and West Ham is poured out at all states of the tide, and finds its way up the Channelsea River. By all these means the once silvery Lea is turned into an open cesspool. Returning once more to the Tottenham Board, they are supposed to purify and clarify before turning into the river, to separate the solid from the liquid, compress and cart away the sludge, and run off the effluent in a purified state, and if this were done no very great harm would follow, but I am afraid the question of expense is allowed to outweigh all other considerations. I think I have told you sufficient to show that the River Lea is now the receptacle of the sewage of an immense population, and every year increases the danger. I can bring you lightermen who have been sick on their barges in consequence of the stink of the stream, and men who have found the dredger unbearable, whilst I have taken many samples from the water of the consistency of chutney. I can assure you I feel very strongly on the present serious state of things, and, in my opinion, nothing but a public outcry and a timely warning of the danger we should be in of an epidemic if we should have a hot summer follow a dry winter, will call official attention to what will have to be eventually grappled with, viz., the disposal of the sewage of the thousands of inhabitants who every year increase in the suburbs of this great metropolis, and which is causing one of our best streams to be little better than an open drain.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS,
Chairman of the Brunswick Brothers Angling Society, and member of the Poplar District Board of Works.

DEATH WHILE DANCING.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Ossington Club Tavern, Marylebone, on the body of Thomas Cadogan, aged 47, a bootmaker, lately living at 167, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, whose death was reported in last Sunday's People. The widow stated that on the evening of the 20th, inst., she attended a soiree at the United Scandinavian Club, Bathhouse-place. He had taken part in an entertainment during the evening, and at 10.55 dancing commenced. He stood up with a lady in the first set of lancers, and was turning his partner, when he suddenly fell to the ground and became insensible. A doctor came and pronounced life extinct.—Henry Nebin, an upholsterer, and other witnesses deposed that the deceased had been waiting previous to his sudden death.—Dr. F. Martinson, of Fitch-square, deposed that death was due to syncope when suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same day will be sent to the Editor by the following week. When the return of any MS. is desired it must be accompanied by a stamped envelope, addressed to the Editor, and the name of the contributor must be given. When payment is required for contributions they must be sent to the Editor by the following week, or left to the Editor to be sent to the contributor.

J. T. W.—The two highest were entitled to throw again for the first two throws; the two lowest for the third time. Those whose throws were between the highest and lowest were put out by the toss of the coin.

J. C.—We have not been able to ascertain the address; it is not in the directory.

C. H. C.—It would depend upon how far the police evidence went, and whether it bore out the evidence of the witnesses. There might be equally strong rebutting testimony. It is impossible for us or for any one else to say how a case will go without hearing the evidence on both sides.

R. A.—If the agreement deposed to stated that only four persons were to be accommodated, the introduction of two other lodgers entitled the landlord to cancel the agreement. But if these others were merely temporary visitors, staying for a night or two, that would make a difference.

JANE NORRIS.—Consult the clergyman of your parish. There is no public institution which would meet your needs, but such cases often come within the domain of parish organizations.

R. HARRIS.—As the aunt's will expressly laid it down that the whole of the property was to be divided equally among the niece's children, you have no priority of right as regards the freehold.

EXPERIENCE.—If the fence stands on your own ground, the builder will be answerable for any damage his operations may cause.

STILLBORN.—We cannot undertake to say how the case would go without hearing the evidence on both sides.

A WORKING MAN.—You must give four weeks' notice, that being the term specified in the agreement.

A HOUSE-HEATED WOMAN.—A man cannot take advantage of his own fraud to cancel a marriage. The marriage question therefore holds good, and the wife can claim maintenance and all other matrimonial rights from the husband.

T. H. S.—The final letter is mute.

J. ALLEN.—Consult a bookseller.

CHARLIE.—He is still in prison, and likely to remain there for the rest of his life. Towns are generally considered asport when they can be reached by ascending vessels. The term is somewhat arbitrary. Such ports are dotted all round the coast of every maritime country.

J. C. W. WALK.—The marriage holds good, unless the name was changed before the ceremony.

R. ELLIS.—As you purchased from the firm, and not from the agent, he has no locus standi in the matter unless he holds a power of attorney or has purchased the business.

CINCUS.—You deeply regret that you were unable to teach you the art of walking on a tight-rope. You had better consult some acrobatic professor.

EMITH.—See him for the arrears in the county court. It is an ordinary debt under contract.

JACK T. S.—You can obtain a deed of gift form of any law stationer, and after it has been filled in and executed you can get it stamped at Somerset House. But we strongly advise you not to resort to this device, or you will assuredly find yourself in a worse position than you are at present.

C. C. H.—You had better take the animals to a vet. The disease may be curable or one of half-a-dozen other complaints.

CONSTANCY.—Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in many countries. It would occupy too much space to give a list of them.

B. Y. W.—It is a very doubtful point. We would not advise you to take the case into court.

C. W.—As he had tricked you previously, were you not rather foolish to trust him again? The suit must be taken at the place where the contract was made.

FERRELOCH.—Of any bookseller. The price depends upon whether it is the monthly, quarterly, or annual list that you require.

FRANZSEN.—We cannot say; they are not in the directory.

CONSERVATIVE.—On the usual quarter days in both instances.

NO GARDENER.—Your conjecture is probably right. Such treatment would be very likely to kill the plant.

LETT.—Write to a printer friend, fill it in with a detailed list of the property you hand over, attach your signature, have the deed stamped at Somerset House, and the operation will be completed.

A. W.—Decline with thanks.

ELECTRA.—Directions to be intelligible would take too much space in our columns. A small book, Dyer's "Intensities Colours," published by Thorburn and Co., 1885, may assist you.

W. H. S.—If you are a colour artist, where materials for decorative work are sold, you can procure a medium specially prepared for mixing with oil colours for painting on silk to prevent the paint running. Several preparations are sold for the purpose; they cost from 1s. a bottle.

A. Z.—Write to a printer friend, fill it in with a detailed list of the property you hand over, attach your signature, have the deed stamped at Somerset House, and the operation will be completed.

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The Murder of James Fitzmaurice
Proceeding to refer to other outrages, he remarked upon the murder of James Fitzmaurice after he had been boycotted and persecuted two years. It would be shown that special resolutions were passed by the Lixnaw branch of league against Fitzmaurice, as he had helped S. M. Hussey, the landlord's agent, over a Fitzmaurice, when driving in company with his daughter at half-past five in the morning, was shot. No resistance was given to him, for fear of the league and the persons who afterwards charged and convicted of the crime were defended by money from the N. League. The learned counsel pointed out the crime of shooting a man for paying his rent was unknown prior to 1850, but after that there were hundreds of such cases. Unless

The dinner at which Mr. Whiteley has consented to preside, as mentioned in the "Freeman" last Sunday, is that of the "Children of the Lord's Prayer" Club, to be held at Lord's on Saturday, November 17th. There will be no West-end or season dinner at Lord's on November 9th, as stated.

The latest thing in duels has come off at Biarritz. Two young men quarrelled at a soiree. Carrying the candle-labias into the garden, they fought by candle-light, one of the combatants getting fractured shoulder-blade.

Two passengers—a lady and gentleman—train in Dakota sought the conductor. "Can he procure a clergyman?" He found one at 6 A. M. and then the pair were married on the depot platform, surrounded by all their fellow-travelers and several hundred of the townspeople. After receiving congratulations the newly-made bride and wife returned to the cars and continued their journey.

THE NONCONFORMIST UNION ASSOCIATION.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, who were expected to attend the banquet held under the auspices of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, at the Hotel Metropole, London, on November 14th, will be presented with an address in favour of the maintenance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, signed by the Nonconformist ministers. A large majority of the ministers have already signed the address, which will be presented by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, the Rev. Dr. E. Wesleyan minister, and other eminent Nonconformists of Ireland.

Though business on the Stock Exchange has been on a large scale, the tone of the markets decidedly good. Foreign Government Securities are firm, and Home Railways very strong. Americans, though inactive, are decidedly strong, and Canadians also better. Mining Securities are firm. The Funds are slightly better, Consols (money) being quoted at 100½ 1; New Two-and-Threequarters, 97½ 1; New and Reduced Three 100½; and New Two-and-a-Half, 94½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentina, 1890, 101, 3	Paraguay Bonds, 1890, 35, 4
Ditto Hard Dollars, 71, 2	Peruvian 5 per Cent, 158, 15
Chilian, 1875, —	Ditto 5 per Cent, 158, 15
Colombian, 1890, 35, 5	Puerto Rico, 1890, 101, 1
Egyptian Preference, 100%, 4	Russian, 1870, 100%, 3
Ditto United, 50%, 2	Spanish 2 per Cent, 40, 5
Ditto Daira Sanieh, 77%, 2	Ditto 3 per Cent, 75, 3
Ditto Domain, 101, 2, 5	Turkish Defiance, 93, 3
French 3 per Cent, 61, 5	Ditto, 1871, 21, 2, 2
Hungarian 4 p. C., 121, 8, 5	Uruguay, 70, 3, 4
Italian 5 per Cent, 55, 0	Venezuela, 50, 3, 4
Mexican 5 p. C., 103, 3, 4	

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary, 143, 5	Lon. Tilbury & Rochad., 126, 5
Ditto A., 130, 5	Metropolitan, 75, 4
Aldersham, 111, 5	Ditto District, 52, 4, 5
Cathcart Ordinary, 125, 5	Midland, 150, 5
Ditto 1st Pref., 102, 4	North British, 72, 4, 5
East Lon. & Gloucester, 5, 9	North-Eastern, 125, 5
Edin. and N. York, —	North-Western, 100, 5
Great Eastern, 69, —	North-Western, 100, 5
Glin and Northern, 115, 16	Sheffield Ordinary, 60, 7, 1
Ditto A., 101, 2	Ditto 1st Pref., 50, 5
Great Western, 150, 1	South-Eastern, 135, 4
Hull and Barnsley, 34, 1	Ditto A., 111, 5
Leam. & Yorkshire, 110, 5, 17, 5	South-Western, 137, 5

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 35, 7, 10	Ontario, 16, 5
Cog. Mill & S. P., 10, 5	Norfolk & W. Pref., 53, 5
Colorado & Grande, 16, 9	North Pacific Pref., 12, 5
Erie, 25, 30, 30	O. & M. Ord., 23, 4
Illinois Central, 119, 20	Pennsylvania, 55, 7, 4
Louisville & Nashville, 61, 5	Reading, 29, 5
Lake Shore, 105, 5	Union Pacific, 17, 5
Missouri & Texas, 12, 5	Wabash Ordinary, 45, 5
New York Central, 112, 5	Ditto 1st Pref., 50, 5

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Pacific, 97, 5	Gd. Trunk 3d Pref., 25, 5
Grand Trunk Ord., 11, 5	Mexican Ord., 4, 5
Ditto 1st Pref., 67, 5	Ditto 1st Pref., 12, 5
Ditto 2nd Pref., 47, 5	Ditto 2nd Pref., 7, 5

MINES.

Coe Copper, 36, 5	Moodie's, 14, 5
Copago, 24, 5	Nyrose, 24, 4
Day Down, —	Panuco, —
De Beers, 36, 5	Richmond, —
Emberley Estate, 40, 5	Robt. T. Ford, 10, 5
Macdon & Barr, 11, 2, 2	Viola, 16, 7
Montana, —	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alsop's Ordinary, 75, 5	London Road Car, —
Barratt's Brewery, 11, 5	New Explosives, —
Bryant & May, 13, 5	Nordenfled, —
Gas Light & Coke A., 37, 5	Spain & Patent, —
Gloucester & W. of A., 30, 5	
Hotchkiss, 45, 10, 5	

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